

THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

PETER A. BRANNON, *Editor*

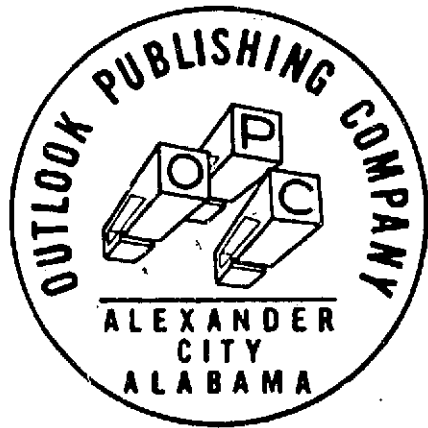


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EDITORIAL

This number of the *Alabama Historical Quarterly* is devoted exclusively to Russell County and primarily to the early days of that Eastern subdivision of the State. The County is one of those carved out of the Indian land cession of 1832. In that area were early settled the Uchee Indians who perhaps antedated the Creeks. These two groups, both of the Muskogean Confederacy were emigrants from the Mexican-Central American area and their migration legends would indicate that they came to the Alabama area prior to about 800 A.D. Coweta, the largest town in the Indian Nation and the head town of the Lower Creeks was located some two and a half miles Northeast of Fort Mitchell. The Creek Indian Agency was located there from its removal from Southwest Georgia and after the Treaty of 1832, the reservation left to the head men of the Nation some 18,000 acres was on removal west sold to Col. John Crowell who continued to maintain his residence at the old Agency site.

This number of the *Quarterly* should be of particular interest to the students of Indian affairs in Alabama. Likewise there is considerable genealogical data to be had from the enumeration of the burial markers in several of the cemeteries. Other inserted data include references to much of which took place in that County prior to the War Between the States.

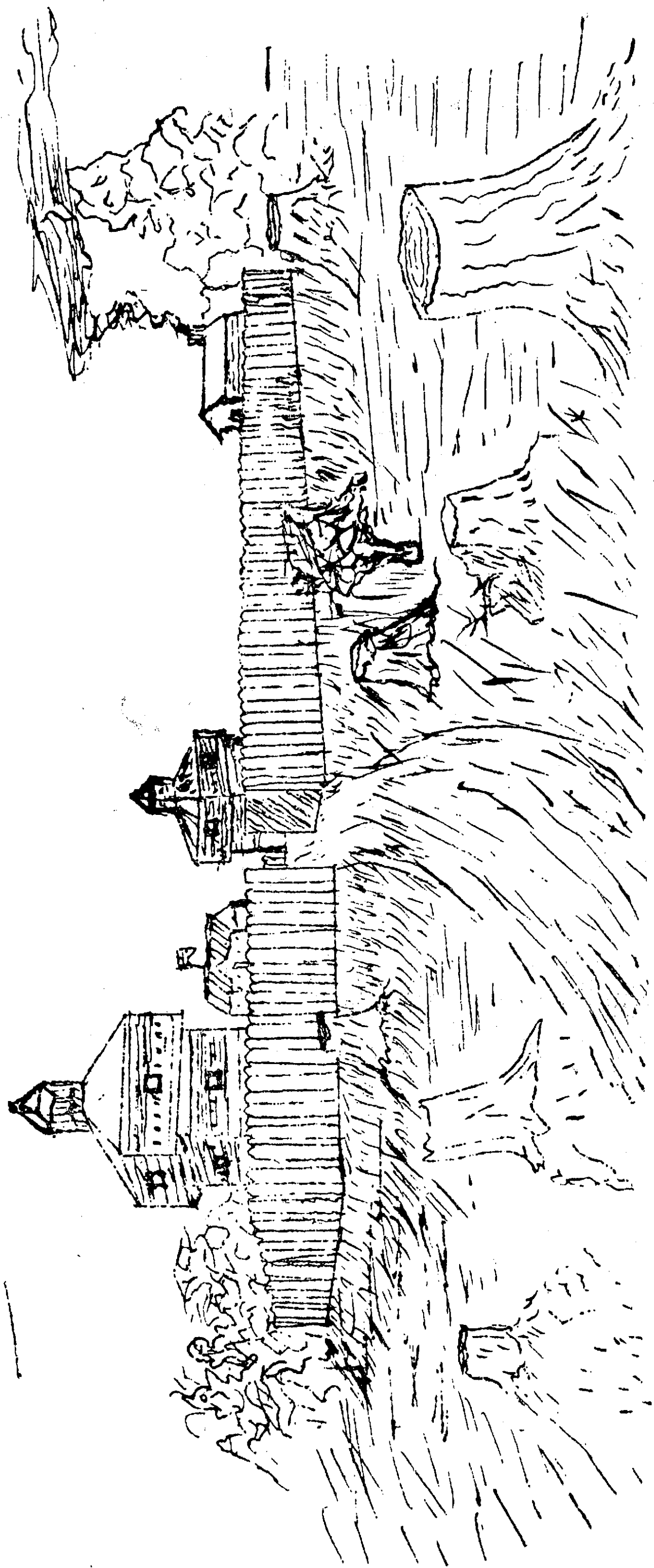
—P.A.B.

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Marker on the grave of John Crowell, at Fort Mitchell



FORT MITCHELL, RUSSELL COUNTY, ALABAMA

"Fort Mitchell was built by the Georgia Militia in 1813, on the old Indian trail from Augusta to St. Stephens, Alabama, and for many years was the site of the United States Agency to the Creek Indians. During the period, when it was a popular duelling ground, it was headquarters of Colonel John Crowell, the U. S. Agent, who was noted for his lavish hospitality and chivalric manners. This may have had something to do with the popularity of the place among gentlemen of similar tastes, who may have spent the night preceding a meeting at sunrise as the colonel's welcome guests. In any event, one of the vanquished combatants was laid away in the family burial ground of the Crowell's, about one hundred yards from the long avenue of magnolia trees, leading from the trading post to the Crowell residence. The grave of another duelist could still be seen by the curious traveler of another day."

—From "Through the Years": Peter A. Brannon.

SOME EARLY FORT MITCHELL REFERENCES

Correspondence originating at Fort Mitchell relative to the Indian disturbance of 1813, and the establishment of a stockaded post west of the Chattahoochee River. (From a large collection of Georgia Executive correspondence and other sources now filed in the collections of the Alabama Department of Archives and History.-

Camp Mitchell December 12th 1813

His Excellency

Governor Early

Sir:

I herewith forward you the pipe of the old Talisee, or tame King, taken at the battle of Autosse, The friendly chiefs observes, that it was the pipe of the greates man in their nation, and for many years their king, but he was grown old, and foolish, had forsaken them, that he was now dead, and that as none of his successors had acquired sufficient dignity to be entitled to it Requests that I should send it to my King (meaning your Excellency). It is valuable for its Antiquity, this once respected and venerable Chief used this pipe at the treaty at Shoulderbone, and how long before is unknown.

I have the honor to be with
much Respect & Esteem Your
Excellency Mo Obs Sert.

Jno. Floyd

On Reverse

Creek Agency 13 December

His Excellency

10

Peter Early

Mail Governor of Georgia Milledgeville

Letter from Brig. Genl. John Floyd dated 12th December 1813.

12th September 1814

Fort Hawkins

Sir,

Please inform His Excellency the Governor that, The Artillery used by Captain J. M. Thomas' Company during the late Campaign in the Creek Nation from this State, is at present disposed of as follows. Two pieces at Ft. Bainbridge two at Ft. Mitchell and one here—The brass 3 pounder belonging to the State is at Bainbridge. The Artillery are of great consequence to the defence of the Garrisons they are well found with Grape & fix ball. The balance of Ammunition I have brought in, leaving a good supply for defence.

In the course of this Week I will furnish your Department with a Correct report of all Stores both Ordnance, & Quarter Master's, belonging to the U. S. here, for the satisfaction of the Governor.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your very obt. Hn. Sevt.

A. B. Fannin
D. Q. M. Genl.
U. S. Army
Dist. No. 6.

Anthony Porter,
Secty Ex. Dept.
Milledgeville

Letter

Major A. B. Fannin
dated Ft. Hawkins
12 September 1814

Military Stores

F. Hawkins
14th Sept. 1814

One Public Service
A. B. Fannin

Anthony Porter, Esquire,
Secty Exc. Department

S. P. Dont forget
to give me the
Military northern news for I am in anxious expectation.

Milledgeville

Private

Fort Mitchell January 9th 1814

Governor Early

Dear Sir

This will be handed to you by my Son who is on his way to the low Country. I have directed him to Call on you for instructions concerning twelve or thirteen stand of State arms, which I had taken into my possession agreeable to the instructions of the late Governor. they were loaned to the detachment of Militia who went into Florida under Colonel Newnan.

Their present Situation is an unsafe one it therefore might be proper to put them into the possession of the Major, or Colonel of the Regiment; what ever directions you may think proper to give this young Gentleman respecting them, will be attended to.

I have the honor to be very respectfully

Your Excellency's Mo. Obt. Sert.

Jno. Floyd

REVERSE

Letter from

Brig. Genl John Floyd

dated "Fort Mitchell Jany.

9th. 1814"

Public Arms

His Excellency

Peter Early

Governor of Georgia

Master Milledgeville
Charles Floyd

Enclosure in Thomas L. McKinney to the Acting Secretary of War, February 26, 1817¹

DANIEL HUGHES TO THOMAS L. McKENNEY

CITY OF WASHINGTON. Febry 10th

SIR: Fully apprized of your desire that the contemplated removal of The United States Factory from Fort. Hawkins to Fort Mitchell should have been without delay—and doubtless expected to have been accomplished e'er this. I have to remark to you that immediately on the receipt of your orders to that effect, received last summer I lost no time in communicating with the commanding Officer of The Military district nearest the Factory and shewing to him the Authority of the Government as contained in the orders of the War Department by Mr. Graham actg Secretary of War addressed to the Commanding officers of Departments, and thereon requested the necessary aid or Military Force to be stationed at Fort Mitchel for that cooperation necessary to the interest of that establishment, the reply by Col^o Clynych² to my letters were flattering, and I was confident the work would have commenced so soon as the Col^o had finished the Buildings for Cantooning his command for the Winter, circumstances transpired to prevent my Expectation, a contemplated removal of the Troop and their marching since leaves Fort Mitchell without a hope and I much apprehend there exists indendantly a want of that willingness among some Gentlemen of the army to furnishing part of their command for purposes not immeadiately within the regular duties of their profession, this I received by a letter sent me from my Actg Assist at Fort Hawkins of 22nd ult mo. an Extract from which I have the honor to enclose to you.

Much pains has been taken to harmonize with the Military and indeed a good understanding has always Existed with us but in this instance it would seem as if the Troops of the Government were considered as improperly employed although serving the Interests of a Public Establishment A Company at Fort Mitchell will be necessary to Aid and Assist in erecting the Buildings and likewise indispensably necessary to put a stop to the progress of the smugglers alluded to in the inclosed Extract, and it is necessary to observe that when at Fort Mitchell the Factory will be in the heart of the Indian Nation and Eighty Seven Miles from Fort Hawkins.

I held a conversation with Majr General Gaines before he left this city in Decr last and he was decidedly of opinion that not less than a Company should be stationed at Fort Mitchell and I still hope he may so direct it as to prevent any further order from the War Department . . .

¹Carter, *Territorial Papers, Alabama Territory*, pp. 46-47.

²Duncan L. Clinch, of North Carolina, a commissioned officer in the U. S. Army from 1808; subseuently a brigadier general (Hietman, *Historical Register U. S. Army*, I, p. 310).

BENJAMIN HAWKINS-KENDAL LEWIS CORRESPONDENCE *

The letters which follow are from the Pickett papers, the originals of which are deposited in the Alabama Department of Archives and History.

(1).

Camp Near Fort Mitchell 16th, Feby 1814.

You are apprised of the information given by Mr. Barnard of hostile appearances in his heighborhood and thirty miles below; and particularly of a party stealing cattle near his residence and from his cow range, and it is conjectured by him, driving them where two large trails were moving to a junction and supposed to be hostile and the main body. The chiefs here have no information to enduce them to expect hostility any where among the Lower Creeks, yet I think it is necessary to act in the present case, as if the whole of Mr. Barnard's apprehensions were founded on truth. I have ordered out from Auputtoie 40 Warriors or 50 To go, to trace up the thieves and punish them. It is probable they are Uchees, and some Tuttoloose Ulgee.

Will accompany the Chiefs and Warriors and be governed by the following.

1st. Take such directions as will intersect the cow trail of the thieves and track them up. Wherever you find them, surround and fire on them and capture or put to death the whole party. You must spare the women and children, and bring them off prisoners.

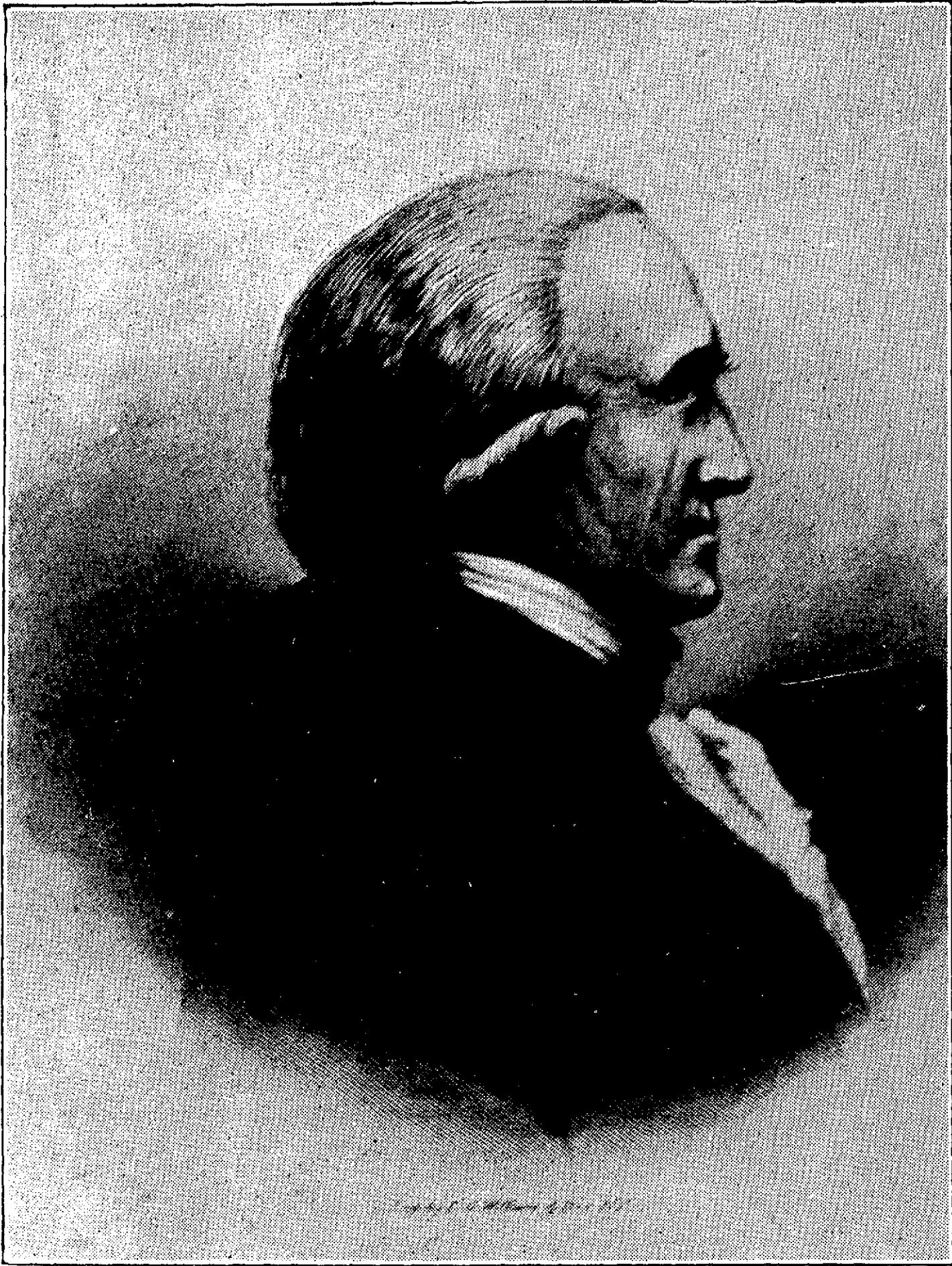
2nd. If you shpuld find the party too strong for you, send a runner to Auppotoie for more warriors, and a runner to Fort Lawrence for such aid as can be furnished from them. You will send a runner to Mr. Barnards for such information as he can give. Your enterprise being accomplished, you will return with your warriors and report to me at this place. As you will want beef kill wherever you see and report for payment to their owners.

Benjamin Hawkins.

Agent for I. A.

Kendal Lewis

With a detachment of warriors of Cussetau.



COL. BENJAMIN HAWKINS

The Creek Indian Agency, located at Cusseta, near Fort Mitchell and Coweta, the head town of the Creek Nation, adjacent to Fort Mitchell, were often visited by Col. Hawkins and many of his letters are dated from these places.

*

Lieut. Lewis married Big Warriors daughter and lived at Fort Bainbridge from its abandonment about 1814 or 15, through 1826. He is probably buried at this site. Recent investigations have shown that the residence of Mr. William B. Mitchell just in Russell County and near the Boromville Postoffice, is built over one corner of the old Fort site. The Indians cabins referred to by travellers and which are known to have been the home of Big Warrior were located about one-fourth mile southwest of this point.

Lieut. Kendal Lewis

Cowetau 4 Septm 1815

Mr. Limbaugh assistant agent for I. A. having left the agency under circumstances unfavorable to his character, and statements being in possession of the agent made by creditable persons, that during a few of the last months in his agency, he has misapplied the provisions drawn for the Indians, by disposing for his own use, at least ninety barrels of flour, and probably twenty head of beef cattle.

You will take charge of all the property left by him of every description, which you have or can get possession of with the Creek agency, you will dispose of all that is perishable, particularly horses and cattle. You will collect such accounts as are left with you and hold all subject to such further order as may be deemed just and equitable.

As it is probable some of his negroes may return from Pensacola, you will on being apprised of it, take charge of them and report them to me. He has sent for his family to Pensacola if they come on, they are to have the means of reaching their destination but his negroes, accompanying, are to be arrested and held for further order.

I wish you to make inquiry and ascertain if you can, how many cattle drawn for the Indians, were taken to his own use.

I am with much regard

Sir your obedient ser

(Signed) Benjamin Hawkins

Agent for I. A.

Orders to Lt. Lewis

Relative to C. Limbaugh

4 Sept. 1815.

FORT MITCHELL IN THE INDIAN UPRISING OF 1818

DAVID BREARLEY TO ANDREW JACKSON¹

FORT MITCHELL Feby 21, 1818

Sir I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that Mrs. Mosely and her child an infant not five months old, two of the party who were attacked by the Indians on the night of the 19th Inst have been brought to this place, and hopes are entertained for their recovery; the woman was shot through the thighs and one arm; both were severely tomahawked in the head, Harris was found on the Spot dead and scalped, The Hostile party it is believed did not consist of more than 12 or 15 and I presumed from the Course of their trail, which was pursued several miles that they returned immediately after Committing the outrage.

In order to prevent a Similar occurence and to protect the publick waggons loaded with provisions and supplies for this place. I have ordered two parties of warriors consisting of 25 men each to patrol the road from this to the Creek Agency which will be Competent to render traveling perfectly safe.

I feel gratified in having it in my power to say, it is probable that in the course of this day there will be upwards of One Thousand Warriors assembled at this place who uniformly express great anxiety to be engaged in active service—

I have the honor to be respectfully Sir Yr Obt Servt

D. BREARLEY Col 7 Infy Comd in the Creek Nation

MAJr GEN¹ ANDREW JACKSON

(Addressed) Major Gen¹ Andrew Jackson

(Endorsed) From Col: Brearly to Majr Gn¹ Jackson—dated Fort Mitchel Feby 21st 1818. Recd at Creek one mile South of Fort Early. Feby 27th 1818.

¹Carter, *Territorial Papers of the United States, Alabama Territory*, XVIII, 262-263.

JOHN FLOYD AT FORT MITCHELL

From the *Macon Mail*, Vol. 5, No. 48, Tuskegee, February 9, 1881 *

From Fort Mitchell Gen. Floyd forwarded to Gen. Pinckney, the senior officer then in the South, his official report of the battle of the Ot-tissees. It will be observed that he makes no allusions to the skirmish with the Indians at the foot of Haden's Hill, one mile East of the battle ground:

Gen. Floyd to Gen. Pinkney.

Catahouchee Dec. 4, 1813.

SIR.—I have the honor to communicate to you an account of the action fought on the 29th ult. between part of the force under my command, and a large body of the Creek Indians. Having received information that the hostile Indians were assembled at Autossee, I proceeded thither with the force under my command, accompanied by about 300 friendly Indians. We encamped the 28th at night, within ten miles of our place of destination, and the next morning by half past 6. were formed for action in front of the town.

It was intention to have completely surrounded the enemy, by deploying the right of my force on Calebe creek, at the mouth of which, I was informed, the town stood; and resting the left on the river below the town;—but to our surprize, as day dawned, we perceived a second town 500 yards below Autossee. The plan of attack was immediately changed; five companies immediately surrounded the lower town, and the remained attacked the upper. The battle now became general. The Indians presented themselves at every point, and fought with the desperate bravery of real fanatics; but the well directed fire of the artillery, with the charged bayonet, soon forced them to take shelter in their houses, and many, it is believed, secured themselves in caves previously prepared in the high bank of the river. The friendly Indians were to cross the river above the town, for the purpose of taking such as might attempt to escape; but own-

* Hugh M. King, Editor and owner of the *Macon Mail* published a series of articles in 1881, relative to early days in Macon County as effected by the period of the War of 1813-14 with the Indians. Mr. King ran a number of stories in the *Mail*, one of which is this letter of December 4, 1813, copied from the *Milledgeville Recorder*. Other letters and correspondence of Gen. Floyd was with Governor Early as the accompanying documents will show. (Ed.)

ing to the coldness of the water, they declined after making the attempt; they crossed the creek, thronged to our flanks and fought with an intrepidity worthy of any troops. At 9 o'clock, the enemy was completely driven from the plain, and the houses of both towns wrapped in flames to the number of about 400. It is difficult to determine the strength of the enemy, but the chiefs say there were assembled the warriors of eight towns, for the defense of Autossee, it being their beloved ground, on which, they proclaimed, no white man could approach without inevitable destruction.

I have the honor to be, etc.

JOHN FLOYD

Editorial comments:

On his staff were Captain Newman, Assistant Adjutant-General, and his Aides Majors Crawford and Pace; Surgeons Clopton and Williamson.

Brigadier-General Shackelford was second in command with field officers Major Watson, Booth and Freman, Captain Thomas, of Artillery; Irwin, Patterson and Steele, of Cavalry; Adams, Barton, Broadenax, Cleveland, Cunningham, King, Lee, Little, and Myrick of the Infantry line; Captain Terrell, A.Q.M.

These were all representatives names in Georgia at that day, and are known in the history of the present throughout the Gulf States.

Among the subalterns, whose names were gazetted for gallant conduct were Lieutenant Hendon, Montgomery, Strong and Tennille; the last of whom received a wound in the right arm, which resulted in its amputation by Surgeon Williams, shortly after the return to Fort Mitchell.

The battle of Ottissee is for many reasons entitled to prominence in the history of the war 1813-14. Ottissee was one of the Confederate towns, the nearest and the next in importance to Tuckabatchee the Richmond of the Indian Confederacy, and to which all military movements in the South converged; and where the bloody Indian warfare eventually terminated.

Gen. Jackson, advancing from the North, found a Sharpsburg and a Wilderness at Talladega and Emauckfau.

Gen. Coffee, from the West, succeeded no better, Gen. Claiborne, on the south, retired from Econochaca (the Holy ground) bearing more cypress than laurel. To the daring Floyd and his resolute Georgians from

the East; still belong the glory of first forcing the gates of the inner Citadel.

Ottissee had been the hot-bed of the rebellion, and it is safe to say, and without prejudice, to the daring exploits of other gallant chieftains, that, weak and staggering under this terrible blow from Floyd, the hostile tribes never fully recovered, up to the day when Jackson gave them the final *coup-de-grace* at Cheloco Litobixee (Horse-Shoe Bend).

Little of interest occurred in the territorial limits of Macon County for some weeks after Gen. Floyd retired. The Indians, houseless, homeless and demoralized, scattered over the nation, some with their ponies and packs took the trail to Pensacola, others to the Everglades of East Florida; some more destitute and desperate, took to the fastnesses of the swamps, or crossed the river to swell the number of warriors who were congregating higher up the Tallapoosa River for the final desperate struggle against Jackson.

After six weeks spent at Fort Mitchell in attending to his wounded and collecting supplies and ammunition, and feeling himself sufficiently recovered, Gen. Floyd again put his army in motion over the same route, his destination this time being the great Tuchabatchee town. His force surprised about 1300 troops of all arms and about 400 Indian allies, under McIntosh, Marshall and Timpoochee Barnard, who were aided in the command by Gen. T. S. Woodward.

(Editor King of the *Mail*)

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS AT FORT MITCHELL

from U. S. Army Records

Date	Reg't	No. of C'panies	Commanding Officer	Privates & Non-Coms.	Com. Officers	Aggre- gate
1811-27	(No records of distribution)					
1828	4th Inf.	1	Capt. Wager	34	3	37
1829	2nd Art. 4th Inf.	1 1	Gen. Brooke	91	9	100
1830	2nd Art. 4th Inf.	1 1	Gen. Brooke	33	6	39
1831	4th Inf.	2	Capt. Wager	88	4	92
1832	2nd Art. 4th Inf.	1 3	Maj. McIntosh	154	5	159
1833	2nd Art. 4th Inf.	1 3	Maj. McIntosh	151	5	156
1834	2nd Art.	1	Capt. Fraser	43	3	46
1835	4th Inf.	1	Maj. McIntosh	19	3	24
1836	2nd Art. 4th Art. 4th Inf.	1 1 1	Capt. Wash- ington	170	19	189

THE CREEK INDIAN FACTORY AT FORT MITCHELL

*By Nella J. Chambers **

It was not until late 1817 that the Creek Indian Factory or Trading House was moved to Fort Mitchell on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River. As the United States Government acquired more of the Creek lands through treaties the frontier was pushed westward, and the Creek Trading House had moved several times. It had been located in Georgia prior to this time, and had been known as the Georgia Factory. It was first established at Colerain on the St. Mary's River, and as business declined was moved to Fort Wilkinson on the Aconee River, and finally to Fort Hawkins. When it became unprofitable to operate any longer at Fort Hawkins, it was moved to Fort Mitchell, which was nearer the center of the Creek Nation, and promised to be a better location for trade.

The history of the factory system began when Congress on March 3, 1795 appropriated \$50,000 to purchase goods for sale to the Indians in the United States. Immediately two trading houses were established on the southern frontier,—one at Tellico Blockhouse to serve the Cherokees, and the other at Colerain on the St. Marys River to serve the Creeks. Identical instructions were given to the first factors to operate these houses, James Byers, Jr., first factor at Tellico Blockhouse, and Edward Price, the factor for Georgia at Colerain.

Timothy Pickering, Secretary of War, issued the following instructions to Edward Price on November 26, 1795:¹

"It having been determined to establish a trading house on the river St. Marys in the State of Georgia for the purpose of supplying the Creek Indians with necessary goods, provided agreeably to an Act of Congress, you are hereby appointed the factor for the purpose of continuing this trade, in which the following instructions are to be observed:

1. The principle of the trade is to furnish Indians with goods at such moderate price that the sales may simply reimburse to the U. S. the principle cost and over-charges; which costs and charges you will find in the invoices which will be delivered to you by the Purveyor.
2. The object of this trade is that by supplying the Indians on such easy terms you manifest the liberality and friendship of the U. S.

1. Page 5, Creek Trading House Letter Book 1795-1816 field in National Archives, Washington, D. C.

* Miss Chambers was brutally murdered December 12, 1959. The copy for this paper was in the hands of the printer at that time.

and thus between ties of interest and gratitude to secure their attachment and lay the foundation of lasting peace.

3. To provide against the numerous accidents and losses to which the trade will be liable, percentage should be added to the price of the goods beyond the first cost and charges. This is to be considered as a general rule. You may find it necessary, however, to depart from it by charging some articles lower, and some higher in order the better to satisfy the Indians in the course of trade; but, it will be important to first arrange on the proper prices and afterwards to adhere to them steadily. The Indians will then know what to depend on, and not have their jealousy excited by the apprehension of unfair dealings which a fluctuation of prices would be apt to beget.
4. The goods are to be sold to the Indians either for money or peltry. For the peltry the prices usually given by the traders will naturally be your rule, and in this respect the habits of the Indians must govern. If these prices are so high that a loss would be incurred in the return when brought to the market in Philadelphia, such loss must be countervailed by an addition to the prices of the goods. A list of the ratio at which peltries are sold in Philadelphia will be furnished by the Purveyor. Philadelphia is to be the port to which your returns and peltries are to be made as often as the quantity on hand and conveyances shall present you with. Address them to the Purveyor.
5. James Seagrove, Esq., the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Georgia and his assistants whose names and usual places of residence are subjoined are to advertise to the Indians of the establishment of this factory, and of the benevolent principle on which it is to be conducted and to invite them to commence trading. On your arrival at St. Marys you will embrace the earliest opportunity to give notice thereafter to the Superintendent, and if convenient to his deputies, they will endeavor to furnish an interpreter for the factory.
6. One of the greatest difficulties to be apprehended is the demand for goods on credit, either by the Indians themselves, or the Indian traders residing among them. But such credits are wholly inadvisable, and selling to the traders with or without credit would be subversive of the main principle, for such traders would probably sell at their usual high prices, while the true object of the U. S. is to supply the Indians at moderate prices; and with these benevolent views of the U. S. you will on all occasions endeavor to make the Indians acquainted. If difficulties should occur in carrying on the trade between refusal of credit to the Indian traders, you will

make report thereof to the Department of War stating facts, with your opinion thereon and your ideas of the best mode of furnishing supplies to the Indians to effect the salutary objects indicated in these instructions.

7. The Purveyor will procure for you the necessary information as to the mode of saving and packing the peltries to insure their getting to market in good order.
8. William Charles Anderson and Bullard are appointed to assist you in all the business of the factory, and you will take the earliest opportunities to make them acquainted with the business that in case of any interruptions in your attention they may be able to continue.
9. The commanding officer of the troops¹ designated to serve on St. Marys River will at all times furnish you with necessary guards. One great object of their service is to protect this Indian trade.
10. Goods to the amount of \$1500 annually to be delivered to the Creek nation agreeably to treaty, that quantity you will now receive; and the same to be separated from the goods designated for trade and delivered in the presence of William Seagroves or one of his assistants pursuant to his orders.
11. William Seagroves² has recommended Colerain as the place most suitable for the establishment of the factory, and this is accordingly to be attempted. He informs that some buildings erected there by him are well adapted to the object, and may be occupied accordingly. Any repairs requisite to render them safe and tolerably convenient you will make. The commanding officer of the troops will probably be able to find among them the necessary mechanics to whom an allowance not exceeding one-sixth of a dollar a day may be made for every reasonable days work. You will furnish all the materials which must be purchased for repairing the storehouse and any other buildings necessary for the accommodation of yourself, your assistants, and the troops to put them into comfortable quarters of which a separate account is to be kept.
12. The hospital stores for the troops are to be in your custody and issued on returns signed by the surgeon, expressing the name of the sick for whom the stores are demanded.
13. You will keep a regular and frequent correspondence with the

1. Troops located at military post called Ft. Pickering, about 200 in number with Capt. Eaton in command. Letter Pickering to Eaton dated 11-26-1795.

2. William Seagroves was brother to James Seagroves, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Georgia, appointed 1792, and William operated a trading at Traders Hill on St. Marys.

Purveyor, and in cases which appear to you proper, with the Department of War to which all your dispatches for the Purveyor may be directed.

14. You, and your assistants, and others necessary to be employed are to be included in the special expenses, but you will keep an exact account to which, and of what shall be drawn from the contractor as of what you shall purchase, and in both it is expected that rigid economy will be observed.
15. If the trade should succeed, the store may of course be exhausted of some particular kinds of goods. You will from time to time give the earliest notice thereof making your remittances which must be the source for further supplies.
16. It would have been extremely desirable to carry on this trade without the use of rum, but from an apprehension that the habits of the Indians in this respect could not be controlled, that article may be provided. Still, however, you are to use your endeavors by friendly advice to the Indians to persuade them to let it alone, taking care not to excite their disgust. But, if you see that rum must be sold to them, let it be in such small quantities as may guard them against drunkenness during their continuances at the post, for which you will give them this reason: "That while trading you desire them to remain sober that they may know what they do and be satisfied that the trade is perfectly fair and honest." When they are ready to depart such quantities as they may desire to carry with them and your stock will allow for sale to them may be delivered.
17. The forms of the accounts and returns you are to render will be furnished by the comptroller of the Treasury that in default of their timely arrival your knowledge of accounts will enable you to fix on a mode that cannot fail of being satisfactory until you can receive them.
18. I close these instructions suggesting to you the necessity of kind and friendly treatment of the Indians who may visit your station, and of perfect candor in all your dealings with them. Patience in particular will be requisite, caution when any of them get drunk. To avoid the latter you will use your endeavors with the influential men among them to draw them off from the station as soon as their attack is over and until then you may contrive as above suggested to make them small issues of rum.¹

1. This letter is quoted because it explains so much about the factory and its beginning, and of which the Ft. Mitchell trading house was a continuation. In 1796 the President of the United States was authorized to extend

the trading system, and necessary funds were appropriated.¹ It was 1802² before any new trading houses were erected at which time four new posts were begun, one of which was at Fort St. Stephens in Alabama, to serve the Choctaws. In 1806 the position of Superintendent of Indian Trade was created to serve as central purchasing agent and supervisor of the trading houses.³

The Georgia Factory at Colerain was approximately twenty miles above the town of St. Marys on the St. Marys River. From the first the location seemed unsuitable.⁴ In July 1797 the factory was ordered moved to Fort Wilkinson on the Oconee River in Georgia. In May 1799 the move was finally completed, and the trading house operated at this location until 1806, when business declined and once again it was moved to a new place known as Ocmulgee Old Fieds, later called Fort Hawkins. The trading house had followed the receding frontier, and business continued to decline until it became necessary to get as near the center of the Creek Nation as possible, and so the final move was made to Fort Mitchell on Alabama soil.

The inventory of the Georgia Factory at Fort Hawkins in 1815 showed the amount of United States property is \$11,276.04½.⁵ The business had continued at a low ebb as shown by the following extract from letter written by the factor April 10, 1816:

“For the time I have had charge of the factory I have had nothing to trade but deer skins, part of which I have had to sell to pay my own salary and the expenses contingent in taking care of the remainder.”

As the Indians had just received a quantity of goods from the Agent of Indian Affairs, not much trade could be expected for some time. The outlook was indeed dark, and it seemed hopeless for the trading house to continue operating in the same location. Perhaps this despairing outlook prompted the factor, Charles Magnan, to make the following recommendation to John Mason, Superintendent of Indian Trade:⁶

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1. Act of April 18, 1796.
 2. Act of April 30, 1802 extending Act I.
 3. Act of April 21, 1806.
 4. Letter E. Price to Tench Francis, Purveyor, 1-11-1796 Creek T. H. Letterbook.
 5. Letter Charles Magnan to Gen. John Mason, 10-2-1815, Page 362 Creek T. H. Letterbook.
 6. Letter Magnan to Mason, April 10, 1816 C.T.T. Letterbook Page 361

"This post at the present time is not suitable for Indian trade. There are so many settlers in the different posts in the nation where the troops are stationed that the Indians will give double price for goods there and sell their skins at half their value rather than come to this distance. Fort Gaines a few miles below Fort Mitchell on the Chattahoochee would be a central site for the trade."

As business did not improve at Fort Hawkins the Superintendent of Indian Trade approved the move to a new site at Fort Mitchell on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River.¹ It was late 1817, however, before arrangements for the last move were completed. The trading house continued at Fort Mitchell on Alabama soil during 1818 and 1819, and the name "Georgia Factory" no longer applied.

For Mitchell, located on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, was erected in 1813 by General John Floyd. United States troops were stationed there from 1813 to 1837 to protect the frontier. The fort was located on the Federal Road, which was opened in 1805 on an Indian path, and broadened in 1811. Its location made it a meeting place for the Indian Chiefs as well as military leaders. In 1817 it was no doubt the best site to attract trade from the Creek Nation.

The account book² for the Creek Factory dated 1816-1820 does not show locations of the factory, but the activity indicated in 1818 and 1819 had to take place at Fort Mitchell as the factory was in operation there at the time. Many of the accounts were already on the books at the time of the move from Fort Hawkins, and were continued open accounts at Fort Mitchell.

There was a very close relationship between the trading house and the military departments, and between the trading house and the various commissions that dealt with the Creeks. As books for the trading house were submitted quarterly for audit, mention is made of including the books of the Agent of Indian affairs.³ There was constant communication with the War Department as well as the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Many difficulties were encountered on the southern frontier. When goods that were requisitioned to replenish stock were slow in arriving, the Indians traded elsewhere, and by the time the goods were available

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1. Letter McKenney to Hughes, 9-10-1816, O.I.T. Supt.'s Letters
 2. Account Book 1816-1820 on file in National Archives, was among papers sent from Ft. Mitchell at time of its sales in 1820.
 3. Letter Chas. Magnan to John Mason, Sept. 27, 1814, CTH Letterbook

it was difficult to revive their trade.¹ The following list of articles is typical of the goods requisitioned for the factory, and it shows the items seemingly in demand.²

- 1—bale best London duffle blankets
- 25—pc. blue strouds
- 2—pc. scarlet cloth to cost from 2.50 to 3.00 per yd.
- 40—groce saxon blue binding)
- 10—groce yellow) no other colors will answer
- 10—groce green)
- 10—groce red)
- 50—pcs. calico assorted of a good quality and fashionable.
- Baltimore prints does not answer well.
- 30—pcs. calico India wide
- 10—pcs. linen to cost from 4 to \$7½ per yd.
- 4—bandano handkerchiefs
- 6—doz. black silk handkerchiefs
- 20—doz. white thread from nos. 8 to 20
- 10—doz. colored asst.
- 6—doz. broad and narrow tape
- 4—doz. brass bells suitable for horse bells
- 3—doz. large scissors
- 3—doz. small knives
- 3—doz. pocket knives
- 18—doz. looking glasses to cost from 100 ct. to 150 ct. per doz.
- 3—doz. double bolted padlocks
- 3—doz. single padlocks
- 2—doz. rifle locks
- 6—doz. knives & forks asstd.
- 2—casks nails wrought
- 6—doz. iron or tin tablespoons
- 4000—needles asstd.
- 5000—rifles flints
- 300—rifle powder
- 4—doz. cotton cards
- 3—doz. stock locks asstd and doz. woman's saddles
- 2—doz. rifles silver star and thumb piece to cost about 11 dollars each
- 1—rifle 3 feet 10 inches in the barrels to carry 80 or 90 balls to the pound, lock of the first quality gold, touch hold one inch longer in the breach than usual, double trigger mounted with

1. Letter Magnan to Mason, dated April 10, 1816

2. Ordered from Ft. Hawkins July 1810.

1—do of the same length to carry 50 balls to the pound, gold touchhold waterlock, of the best quality plain steel mounting the sight to be coarse to suit an old man of moderate weight, double trigger engraved at the barrel F Carter

CREEK ANNUITY

Dr.		Contra	Cr.
1816		1816	
July 1	To U. S.	815.12½	Sept. 30 By U. S. 1839.95
July 17	Sundries	922.45	Oct. 9 By Cash 1.50
Sept. 10	Sundries	62.00	Oct. 24 By Cash 200.00
Sept. 16	Sundries	40.37½	Nov. 2 By Cash 4.00
Oct. 1	To U. S.	1839.95	Nov. 16 By Cash 7.75
			Dec. 1 By Cash 9.25
			Dec. 29 By Cash 1.50
			Dec. 31 By U. S. 1615.95
			1839.95
1817		1817	
Jan. 1	To U. S.	1615.95	Jan. 17 By Cash 1.25
			Mar. 31 By U. S. 1614.70
Apr. 1	To U. S.	1614.75	
Apr. 28	To U. S.	13.00	
Apr. 28	Sundries	13.00	
Apr. 30	To Cash	19.62½	Apr. 2 By Cash 2.50
			Apr. 20 By Wm Bowen 3.38
		1647.37½	

July	1	To U. S.	796.99½	Apr. 20	By Cash	62.00
				Apr. 20	By Cash	782.45
				Apr. 30	By U. S.	796.99½
						1647.32½
1818				Dec. 31	By U. S.	796.99½
Jan. 1	To U. S.	796.99½		1818		
Apr. 1	To U. S.	796.99½		Mar. 31	By U. S.	796.99½
Apr. 1	Sundries	41.50		June 30	By ditto	838.49½
July 1	To U. S.	838.49½		Sept. 30	By U. S.	838.49½
Oct. 1	To U. S.	796.99½		Nov. 28	By Cash	41.50
1819				Dec. 31	By U. S.	796.99½
Apr. 1	To U. S.	796.99½		1819		
July 1	To U. S.	796.99½		Sept. 30	By U. S.	796.99½
Oct. 1	To U. S.	796.99½		Dec. 31	By Indian	
1820					Dept.	15.93¾
Jan. 31	Sundries	3011.06¾		1820		
Mar. 31	To Trading			Mar. 31	By Daniel	
	House	165.73			Hughes	3957.85½
		3973.79¾				3973.79¼

In a treaty signed by the Creek Indians in 1802, the United States promised to pay the Creek Nation \$25,000 in cash and \$3,000 annually, plus "2 sets of blacksmith's tools and 2 blacksmiths for a term of 3 years," and in addition, each chief was to receive \$1000.00 annually for ten years, and a sum of \$10,000 was to be appropriated to satisfy the debts the Creeks had accrued at the United States Factory, which was located at this time at Fort Wilkinson. The Treaty of 1805 added \$23,000 plus more blacksmiths and tools. The \$3,000 to be paid annually was for an unspecified number of years. In return for this the United States received some 6,000 square miles of land from the Creeks. The United States was not prompt in making these yearly payments to the Creek Nation or to the Creek Chiefs.³

From the beginning credit was discouraged at the factory, but it soon became necessary if the trade was carried on. The fact that the debt had mounted to a figure of \$10,000 by 1802 shows the state of the factory. As a part of the 1802 Treaty the United States also gave the Indians a quantity of goods. This, of course, hindered factory trade for a time. When the Creek Annuity did not arrive when due, Col. Benjamin Haw-

1. Letter Magnan to Mason 12-12-1815, CTH Letterbook P. 363

kins, Indian Agent, issued stipend orders for amounts due the chiefs.¹ They traded these at the factory in lieu of cash. In 1815 there was a balance of about \$5000 from this prolonged waiting. The factor at that time was Jonathan Halstead. He was so confidant that the annuity would arrive any day, that he advanced part of this amount from his personal funds to keep operating. In December of 1815 Halstead had died, and the annuity had not been paid since 1811.²

The Creek Annuity Account begins in 1816 while the factory was located at Fort Hawkins. It was the latter part of 1817 before it was in actual operation in its new location at Fort Mitchell. Each entry in this account is shown until the books were closed when the factory was sold to the Creek Indians in 1820.

ESTATE OF JONATHAN HALSTEAD

Dr.				Contra	Cr.
1816				1816	
July	1	To U. S.	2219.97 7/12	Sept. 30	
				By U. S.	2219.97 7/12
Oct.	1	To U. S.	2219.97 7/12	Dec. 31	
				By U. S.	2219.97 7/12
1817				1817	
Jan.	1	To U. S.	2219.97 7/12	Mar. 31	
				By U. S.	2219.97 7/12
Apr.	1	To U. S.	2219.97 7/12	June 30	
				By U. S.	2219.97 7/12
July	1	To U. S.	2219.97 7/12	Dec. 31	
				By U. S.	2219.97 7/12
1818				1818	
Jan.	1	To U. S.	2219.97 7/12	Mar. 31	
				By U. S.	2219.97 7/12
Apr.	1	To U. S.	2219.97 7/12	June 30	
				By U. S.	2219.97 7/12
July	1	To U. S.	2219.97 7/12	Sept. 30	
				By U. S.	2219.97 7/12
Oct.	1	To U. S.	2219.97 7/12	Nov. 28	
				By U. S.	2219.97 7/12

1. Ibid

2. Letter Charles Magnan to Mason 12-12-1815 CTH Letterbook P. 363

Jonathan Halstead became factor early in 1802 at Fort Wilkinson.¹ In September of 1806 the Factory was transferred to Fort Hawkins. He continued as factor until his death December 21, 1814. Halstead had been ill for sometime, and had some trouble with his eyes which left much of the work to Charles Magnan, his assistant, who later served as factor until Major Daniel Hughes was appointed. In forwarding the books for audit in July of 1813, Magnan calls attention to the large amount of stipend orders on hand.² These orders were issued by Benjamin Hawkins, the Indian Agent, to the Chiefs in lieu of the annuity which had not been received. Many of them had been traded at the Trading House for goods. Halstead had accepted these orders and paid them partly in goods and partly in cash from his own funds. He expected the arrival of the annuity daily, and he exhausted his salary for several years in honoring these orders feeling confident of repayment. He died before the annuity was received. As can be seen, this account was not closed until the end of 1818.

LITTLE PRINCE

Dr.			Contra	Cr.		
1816			1816			
July 1	To U. S.	100.00	Sept. 30	By U. S.	100.00	
Oct. 1	To U. S.	100.00	Dec. 31	By U. S.	100.00	
1817			1817			
Jan. 1	To U. S.	100.00	Mar. 31	By U. S.	100.00	
Apr. 1	To U. S.	100.00	June 13	By Cash	25.93¾	
Apr. 2	To T. House	1.25	June 13	By Cash	101.25	
May 1	To T. House	25.93¾				
		127.18¾			127.18¾	

Note: Entry in Trading House Account 4-19-1817 for 1.25 received
Entry in Trading House Account 5-1-1817 for 25.93¾ received

1. E. Wright in CTH Letterbook shows Halstead's appointment 2-10-1802. Halstead account shown on Page 16, Ledger 1816-20 on file in National Archives.

2. Shown on Page 22, Ledger 1816-20 on file in National Archives.

The account with Little Prince was incurred while the factory was located at Fort Hawkins,¹ although the factory was moved to Fort Mitchell during 1817. Little Prince, or Tustenuggee Hopoie, was speaker for the Creek Nation. He held precedence over all the other chiefs. He was often referred to as "The Aged Chief of Broken Arrow." He is buried on Broken Arrow Creek, in Russell County, Alabama. He is said to have owned a half-interest in Thomas Anthony's Tavern of Fort Mitchell in 1824.² He was at the head of a group of some 200 Indians, who in 1825 welcomed LaFayette at Fort Mitchell Hill on his visit to Alabama. He made a speech to LaFayette in which he said he had once warred against the Americans while the French Captain had warred for them, which made them enemies, but his people and the whites were then at peace and he hoped they would continue so. His warriors played a ball game for General LaFayette's entertainment.³ Little Prince was very influential among the Creeks.

WILLIAM MC INTOSH ⁴

Dr.			Contra	Cr.		
1816				1816		
July 1	To U. S.	3.12½		Sept. 30	By U. S.	140.63¼
Aug. 14	To Trading H.	54.50¾		Oct. 24	Bills Rec.	156.75
Sept. 16	Sundries	83.00		Dec. 31	By U. S.	140.63¼
Oct. 1	To U. S.	140.63¼				
Oct. 24	To Sundrise	156.75				
1817				1817		
Jan. 1	To U. S.	140.63¼		Mar. 31	By U. S.	140.63¼
				June 30	By Cash	140.63¼
Apr. 1	To U. S.	140.63¼				

¹ Page 361 Creek T. H. Letterbook on file in National Archives; Magnan to Mason letter states: Col. Hawkins expects daily the cash part of the Creek annuity upon the arrival of which I will receive the amount due the U. S. Trading House by the deceased factor's stipend orders, likewise orders due the factory books from the Creek annuity and several chiefs—*Little Prince* \$100.00 and others.

² From appended Bibliography by W.P.A. Workers on Project 1584, Alabama

³ From Thomas Woodward's 'Reminiscences' P. 66-73.

⁴ Account on Page 20, Ledger 1816-20 on file in National Archives.

William McIntosh was head chief of the town of Coweta. He was the most influential leader of the Lower Creek Towns, but subordinate to Little Prince. Since he lived so near Fort Mitchell, he no doubt continued to trade at the factory, although no further entries are shown in his account. As early as 1813, Jonathan Halstead wrote McIntosh from the factory at Fort Hawkins the following letter,² which showed he had been to the factory there:

“Fort Hawkins 14th June 1813, Mr. William McIntosh Yours dated the 5th month received. Your saddle bags were left in the factory but upon examining them I found the money different \$5.00. You mentioned there was \$17.00 but I only found \$12.00. There was also a deficiency of one pair moccasins. All the rest of your clothing was found, likewise a worsted belt, one shaving box, 2 razors, and one case and a bag of paint which you did not mention. I am your obdt servant, J. H.”

William McIntosh is best remembered as the Creek chief who with several lesser chiefs and warriors signed the Treaty of 1825 at Indian Springs, and was later punished by death by a body of Creeks, who burned his home, and only his son, Chilly McIntosh escaped.

BIG WARRIOR ²

Dr.			Contra		Cr.	
1816			1816			
July 1	To U. S.	29.00	Sept. 30	By U. S.	29.00	
Oct. 1	To U. S.	29.00	Dec. 31	By U. S.	29.00	
1817			1817			
Jan. 1	To U. S.	29.00	Mar. 31	By U. S.	29.00	
Apr. 1	To U. S.	29.00				
Apr. 2	To U. S.	8.93¾				
		37.93¾		By Cash	37.93¾	

¹ Page 357, CTH Letterbook in National Archives.
² Big Warrior account on page 25, Ledger 1816-20.

Big Warrior lived at Tuckabatchi. He was the head chief. He was the father of Hophleyohola who headed the Creeks at the time of the removal in 1836. Menewa was a native of Okfuskee, a village some fifteen miles west of Horseshoe Bend. He was the leader of the Red Sticks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. He later led a hundred Okfuskees in punishing William McIntosh by death after his signing of the Treaty of Indian Springs, in 1825. Big Warrior said of the origin of the Muscogeese:

“My ancestors were a mighty people. After they reached the waters of the Alabama and took possession of all this country, they went further—conquered the tribes upon the Chattahoochee and upon all the rivers from thence to Savannah and even whipped the Indians then living in South Carolina and wrested much of their country from them.”¹ Big Warrior told that the Muscogeese came from Asia over the Pacific to the Isthmus of Darien, and on to this country. They conquered the Uchees on the Savannah River and brought them prisoners to the Chattahoochee River.

CUSETAH CHIEFS ²

Contra				Cr.			
1816				1816			
Sept. 14	Cash	142.00		July 9	By Cash	104.00	
Sept. 20	Cash	37.00		Aug. 23	By Cash	23.00	
		-----		Sept. 13	By Cash	15.00	
				Sept. 30	By U. S.	37.00	
Oct. 1	To U. S.	37.00				-----	
Oct. 30	To Sundries	49.87½		Oct. 24	By Cash	42.00	
		-----		Oct. 30	By Cash	16.00	
		86.87½		Dec. 31	By U. S.	28.87½	
		-----				-----	
						86.87½	

1817				1817			
Jan. 1	To U. S.	28.87½		Mar. 31	By U. S.	28.87½	
Apr. 1	To U. S.	28.87½				-----	
Apr. 2	To T. House	.12½		Apr. 26	By Wm Bowen	16.00	
May 1	To Cash	60.00		June 30	By U. S.	713.31¼	

¹ Albert Pickett's History of Alabama, Page 80
² This account appears on Page 30, Ledger 1816-20.

June 30	To T. House	631.31¼		
June 30	To Cash	9.00		
				729.31¼
		729.31¼		
July 1	To U. S.	713.31¼	Dec. 31	By U. S. 713.31¼
1818			1818	
Jan. 1	To U. S.	713.31¼	Mar. 31	By U. S. 713.31¼
Apr. 1	To U. S.	713.31¼	June 30	By U. S. 713.31¼
July 1	To U. S.	713.31¼	Sept. 30	By U. S. 713.31¼
Oct. 1	To U. S.	713.31¼	Dec. 28	By Cash 713.31¼

This account was begun when the factory was located at Fort Hawkins, but the entries for 1818 were made at Fort Mitchell.

Cusseta, which is found spelled in many ways, was an Indian town across the Chattahoochee River opposite Fort Mitchell. The spelling above this account is exactly as shown in the original ledger. Cusseta was known as the "Peace Town" of the Creek Confederacy, while Coweta was known as the "War Town."

WARRIORS OF CREEK NATION¹

Dr.			Contra		Cr.
1818			1818		
Mar. 5	To T. House	2232.15¾	Mar. 31	By U. S.	2232.15¾
Apr. 1	To U. S.	2232.15¾	June 30	By U. S.	2232.15¾
July 1	To U. S.	2232.15¾	Sept. 30	By U. S.	2232.15¾
Oct. 1	To U. S.	2232.15¾	Nov. 28	By U. S.	2232.15¾

While it is not known, it is possible that this account was related to the Creek annuity.

¹ This account shown on Page 50, Ledger 1816-20

YAHOLA MICCO ¹

Dr.		Contra	Cr.
(No Year Shown)			
Apr. 24	To Trading H.	17.21½	June 30 By Cash 17.21½

Yahola Micco was an influential chief of the powerful War Town of the Lower Creeks, Coweta. He was called by the white people the "Hallowing King." At a meeting of Creek chiefs held at Cusseta in April 1786, following the Treaty of Shoulderbone, he expressed the feelings of his people thus: "Our lands are our life and breath; if we part with them we part with our blood."

THOMAS ANTHONY ²

Dr.		Contra	Cr.
1818		1818	
Mar. 31	To U. S.	64.23	Mar. 31 By Salary Acct. 15.32
		-----	Mar. 31 By Subsistence 48.91
Apr. 1	To Cash	64.23	
		-----	Apr. 1 By U. S. 64.23
June 26	To T. House	11.88	
30	To Cash	113.12	June 30 By Salary Acct 87.50
		-----	June 30 By Subsistence 37.50
July 1	To T. House	7.70	
Sept. 30	To Cash	117.30	Sept. 30 By Salary 125.00

Dec. 31	To Cash	125.00	Dec. 31 By Salary 125.00
		-----	-----
		-----	-----

Thomas Anthony had long lived among the Creek Indians and was well liked by them. He was jovial and pleasant. About the time of the actual sale of the factory in 1820, he and George Lovett, who had also worked at the factory, opened a tavern four miles due west of Fort Mitchell. They also had an assortment of goods for sale.³ At the time of the above account Anthony was working at the factory while Daniel Hughes, factor, was ill. It was customary to pay a salary plus subsistence,

¹ Yahola Micco account, Page 46, Ledger 1816-20, no year shown.

² This account shown on Page 51, Ledger 1816-20.

³ Letter from Hughes to McKenney, dated 1-24-1820 (M-178-13)

Anthony's Tavern was known as a stopping place at Fort Mitchell in later years. Little Prince was said to own a half interest in this tavern.² Anthony and Little Prince were both in the group who welcomed LaFayette on his visit to Alabama in 1825, when he crossed the Chattahoochee from Cusseta, and visited at Fort Mitchell.³

[illegible]

⁴ Account shown on P. 26, Ledger 1816-20.

July	1	To U. S.	346.96½	Dec.	31	By U. S.	346.96½
1818				1818			
April	1	To U.S.	346.96½	Mar.	31	By U. S.	346.96½
June	1	To U. S.	346.96½	April	30	By U. S.	346.96½
July	1	To U. S.	346.96½	June	30	By U. S.	346.96½
Oct.	1	To U. S.	346.96½	Dec.	31	By U.S.	346.96½
1819				1819			
June	1	To U. S.	346.96½	Mar.	1	By Cash	.25
				Mar.	31	By U. S.	346.71½

Entries made the latter part of 1817 and in 1818 and 1819, were at Fort Mitchell. After the death of Benjamin Hawkins, David B. Mitchell became Indian Agent, and was agent at the time the factory was sold in 1820. John Crowell became Indian Agent in 1821, and served in that capacity until the removal to the West.

MILITARY AGENT¹

Dr.				Contra				Cr.
1816				1816				
Sept.	30	To U. S.	80.00	July	1	By U. S.		80.00
Dec.	31	To U.S.	80.00	Oct.	1	By U. S.		80.00
1817				1817				
Mar.	31	To U.S.	80.00	June	1	By U.S.		80.00
June	30	To U. S.	80.00	Apr.	1	By U.S.		80.00
Dec.	31	To U. S.	80.00	July	1	By U. S		80.00
1818				1818				
Mar.	31	To U. S.	80.00	Apr.	1	By U. S.		80.00
June	30	To U. S.	80.00	June	1	By U. S.		80.00
Sept.	30	To Profit	80.00	July	1	By U. S.		80.00
		& Loss	-----					-----
			-----					-----

There was a very close connection between the Indian Agency, the

¹ This account appears on Page 29, Ledger 1816-20.

Military Agent, and the Factor, in all affairs pertaining to the Indians. About half the entries in the account were at Fort Hawkins, and the others at Fort Mitchell. The garrison offered protection to the factory,¹ and the factory in turn handled the hospital supplies for the soldiers² The account which began at Fort Hawkins in 1816 appears to have been charged off to Profit and Loss in 1818.

BUILDINGS ³

Dr.				Contra		Cr.	
				1818			
Jan.	1	To U. S.	968.65¼				
Mar.	3	To Cash	165.55¾				
			1132.21				
Apr.	1	To U. S.	1132.21				
June	30	To Cash	35.50				
			1163.71				
July	1	To U. S.	1163.71				
Oct.	1	To U. S.	1163.71				
1819				1819			
Apr.	1	To U. S.	1163.71				
July	1	To U. S.	1163.71				
Oct.	1	To U. S.	1163.71				
1820				1820			
Jan.	31	To Trading	10.00				
House			1173.71				
				1818			
				Mar. 31	By U. S.	1132.21	
				June 30	By U. S.	1163.71	
				Sept. 30	By U. S.	1163.71	
				Dec. 31	By U. S.	1163.71	
				</			

These buildings were at Fort Mitchell. Their value on January 1, 1818 was \$968.65¼. In 1820 they were sold to the Creek Indians along with goods, accounts and debts with payment to be made from the Creek Annuity due March 1820. The entry on January 31, 1820 shows the amount paid for the buildings. The ground was not sold with the buildings and goods but was retained by the U. S. Government with the right to abolish the house if some annoyance should arise.¹

The operating accounts of the factory at Fort Mitchell will be shown with quarterly balances only. This will give a scope of the business, and little is learned from the detail of daily entries.

UNITED STATES ²

Dr.		Contra	Cr.
1817		1817	
Dec.. 31	9171.27 2/12	Dec. 31	9171.27 2/ 12
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
1818		1818	
Mar. 31	8781.40	Mar.31	8781.40
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
June 30	11896.75¾	June 30	11896.75¾
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
Sept. 30	11143.51½		1143.51½
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
Dec. 31	10168.17¼	Dec. 31	10168.17¼
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
1819		1819	
Mar. 31	9222.36	April 1	9222.36
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
June 30	4739.80	June 30	4739.80
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
Sept. 30	4,896.71¾	Sept. 30	4896.71¾
	-----		-----
	-----		-----

¹ Terms of sale without ground stated in letter of McKenney to Hughes, factor, August 16, 1819. (M-106) National Archives.

² Account began on Page 58 of Ledger 1816-20.

Oct. 1	To				
	D. Hughes	650.00	Oct. 1	By Sundries	4185.20¾
	To		Dec. 31	By	
	D. Hughes	3033.57		D. Hughes	125.00

Note: This account never shown balanced or closed
(All goods bought by purveyor for the factory)

TRADING HOUSE¹

Dr.		Contra		Cr.
1817		1817		
Dec. 31	3250.36¼	Dec. 31		3250.36¼
1818		1818		
Mar. 31	3475.44	Mar. 31		3475.44
June 30	3831.19	June 30		3831.19
Sept. 30	2483.44¾	Sept. 30		2483.44¾
Dec. 31	2832.12½	Dec. 31		2832.12½
1819		1819		
Mar. 31	1744.23½	Mar. 31		1744.12½
June 30	1813.95¼	June 30		1813.95¼
Sept. 30	1835.63	Sept. 30		1835.63

¹ This account begins on Page 53 of Ledger 1816-20 for Creek Factory.

Oct.	1	To U. S.	1553.88	Oct.	1	By Cash	100.93¾
			_____				_____
			_____				_____
		To Profit and		1820			
		Loss	59.86	Jan.	31	By Creek	
			_____			Annuity	1337.08
			1613.74¾			Bldg.	10.00

						By Creek	
						Annuity	165.73

							1613.74½

The gradual decline in business at the trading house can be noted. Daily entries in the above account showed cash sales, sales to Cussetah Chiefs, to Warriors of Creek Nation, Little Prince, and others.

CASH¹

Dr.		Contra	Cr.
1817		1817	
Dec. 31	1680.45¼	Dec. 31	1680.45¼
	_____		_____
	_____		_____
1818		1818	
Mar. 31	502.70	Mar. 31	502.70
	_____		_____
	_____		_____
June 30	1218.72	June 30	1218.72
	_____		_____
	_____		_____
Sept. 30	273.12½	Sept. 30	273.12½
	_____		_____
	_____		_____
Dec. 31	6054.00¾	Dec. 31	6054.00¾
	_____		_____
	_____		_____
1819		1819	
Mar. 31	5134.34½	Mar. 31	5134.34½
	_____		_____
	_____		_____

¹ Cash Account shown on Pages 56 & 57 of Ledger 1816-20.

June 30	209.03¼	June 30	209.03¼
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
Sept. 30	303.03¼	Sept. 30	303.03¼
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
Dec. 31	259.72	1820	
	-----	Jan. 31 By D. Hughes	259.72
	-----		-----
	-----		-----

* * * *

The account of Daniel Hughes, factor, is shown below for December 1819 and through March 31, 1820, in order to show the amount of the Creek Annuity of March 31, 1820, which paid for the factory (goods, accounts, debts and buildings).

DANIEL HUGHES ¹

Dr.		Contra		Cr.
1819		1819		
Dec. 31 To U. S.	125.00	Oct. 31 By U. S.		650.00
1820		1820		
Jan. 31 To U. S.	259.72	Jan. 30 By Salary		
		Acct.		433.33⅓
Mar. 31 To Creek		Mar. 31 By Salary		
Annuity	3957.85	Acct.		216.66⅔
		Mar. 31 By Contingent		
		Acct.		9.00
		Mar. 31 By U.S.		3033.57
	-----			-----
	4342.57			4342.57
	-----			-----
	-----			-----

PROFIT & LOSS ²

Dr.		Contra		Cr.
1817		1817		
Dec. 31	1123.72½	Dec. 31		1123.72½
	-----			-----
	-----			-----
1818		1818		

¹ Daniel Hughes Account shown on Pages 35-36-37 of Ledger 1816-20.

² This account on Page 31 of Ledger 1816-20.

Mar. 31	1066.96½	Mar. 31	1066.96½
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
June 30	697.14	June 30	697.14
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
Sept. 30	495.00	Sept. 30	495.00
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
Dec. 31	495.00	Dec. 31	495.00
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
1819		1819	
Mar. 31	506.00	Mar. 31	506.00
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
June 30	506.75	June 30	506.75
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
Sept. 30	495.00	Sept. 30	495.00
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
		1820	
Dec. 31	27.50	Mar. 31	59.86¾
	-----		-----
	-----		-----

CONTINGENT ACCOUNT ¹

D.		Contra		Cr.
1817		1817		
Dec. 31	399.00	Dec. 31	399.00	
	-----		-----	
	-----		-----	
1818		1818		
Mar. 31	45.00	Mar. 31	45.00	
	-----		-----	
	-----		-----	
June 30	245.00	June 30	245.00	
	-----		-----	
	-----		-----	
Sept. 30	45.00	Sept. 30	45.00	
	-----		-----	
	-----		-----	

¹ Shown on Page 47 of Ledger 1816-20.

Dec. 31	45.00	Dec. 31	45.00
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
1819		1819	
Mar. 31	55.00	Mar. 31	55.00
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
June 30	45.00	June 30	45.00
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
1819		1819	
Sept. 30	45.00	Sept. 30	45.00
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
Dec. 31	45.00	Dec. 31	45.00
	-----		-----
	-----		-----
1820		1820	
Mar. 31 To D. Hughes	9.00	Mar. 31 By Profit and Loss	9.00
	-----		-----
	-----		-----

At the time of the sale of the factory in January 1820, the Indians objected to admitting the accounts of Lt. Rodgers, and J. Harvey, (old accounts incurred before the factory moved to Fort Mitchell and very unlikely to be paid) and the Contingent Account. In his letter to Daniel Hughes, factor, dated November 1, 1819, Thomas McKenney, Superintendent of Indian Trade, referred to the Contingent Account thus: "Whatever objections may arise against the payment of the contingent charges to which you refer, it is manifest that the money was applied for them out of the factory funds; however, therefore, the sum may not be due from the Indians, yet it is expected of them to settle that debt with the factory and look to the War Department where the Indian Department affairs are adjusted, and which is totally separate from the Indian Trade Department." As can be seen above, only \$9.00 remained due March 31, 1820, and it was charged off to Profit and Loss.

Other accounts were to Salary, for Daniel Hughes, which seemed to vary slightly each year, during 1819, it was \$450.00 per quarter, other years showed slightly more or less; William Bowen and George Ruff were paid as Wages Account for their services; a Subsistence Account took care of a sum allowed in addition to salary or wages for subsistence to the

factor and his helpers; a Peltry Account showed the skins, the number and classification, although the value of peltry acquired was small.

On August 16, 1819, Thomas L. McKenney, Superintendent of Indian Trade, wrote¹ Daniel Hughes, U. S. Factor, Fort Mitchell, that he had received the Presidents authority to discontinue the United States Trading House at Fort Mitchell. He directed Hughes to sell out the whole establishment—merchandise, debts due from individuals, debts due from the Indian Department and Creek Annuity, the contingent articles, and the buildings, to the highest bidder, with the minimum price to be accepted to e the cost of the above, the sale terms to be cash. He also directed him to advertise the sale at the factory and other public places in the Creek Nation, and to hold the sale two weeks from the day of advertisement. He also stressed the fact that the ground would not be sold with the buildings, but would be retained by the Government, so that the Government would have the right to abolish the Trading House if it should become an annoyance to the Fort or otherwise. McKenney also sent a letter² to D. B. Mitchell, Agent for Indian Affairs, advising him that Major Hughes had been instructed to sell the trading house, and referring him to Hughes for the nature of the sale, and pointing out also that the Government was retaining a power over the establishment under certain circumstances.

Daniel Hughes in writing ³ to Thomas L. McKenney on September 24, 1819, tells him that he has seen D. B. Mitchell and given him the terms of the sale of the factory, and that Mitchell has asked that the sale be postponed a few weeks so that he may convene with the heads of the Creek Nation. Hughes suggests that the heads of the Nations should be at the sale so that if the objection so seriously exists that they would rather buy the whole than let the whites have it they could do so. He conveys Mitchell's opinion that the purchaser might not be such a person as would be entitled to a license; that the sale of the buildings alone might mean no sale. As a postscript to his letter he adds the following:

"It is evident the agent wishes the Indians or some of his particular agents to have the buildings. If they can be had alone, why then the rest may go a-preaching."⁴

¹ Letter McKenney to Hughes, 8-16-19 M106 Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Archives.

² Letter McKenney to Mitchell 8-16-19 M106 Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Affairs.

³ Letter Hughes to McKenney, 9-24-1819 M-106 Bureau of I.A.

⁴ P.S. to above letter added on 10-4-19 before mailing.

Mitchell and expressed the opinion to Hughes that the Chiefs would not permit anyone who may choose to become the purchaser to occupy the buildings. He was also opposed to selling the building and goods together unless it should be the intention to remove both from the premises.¹

On October 12, 1819, Thomas L. McKenney wrote Hughes again regarding the sale. He again explained the terms of sale, and agreed to postponement of the sale until Mitchell could convene with the Indians. To quote from his letter:²

“If this view of the case shall not satisfy the agent, who has the power of convincing the Indians it is believed either way, to avoid anything like exciting even by the most unlikely means in themselves any unfriendly feelings amongst the Indians, I can have no objection to the postponement of your suggestion. But, is solely from considerations of a conciliatory kind and not from any force which has resulted from General Mitchell’s view of the case. Whether the Treaty of Fort Wilkinson or General Jackson’s Treaty be consulted, the right on the part of the government to make a sale as you are directed to make it is not impaired. For the policy of retaining the control over such a disposition of the property there are a thousand reasons, and one principal reason looks directly to the interest of the Indians, and another to the best of the country. These are enough to warrant such stipulations on the one hand, whilst the right to ordain them ought never to have been questioned upon the other.”

In a letter dated November 1, 1819, Thomas McKenney again wrote Major Hughes regarding selling the trading house to the Indians as follows:³

“The Government has no wish to force on the Creeks any arrangements which shall be unacceptable to them. The hope was, and yet is, to get back what it has disbursed with a view to their use and benefit. The factory system is so well understood that everybody knows that the design from the beginning has been a preservation of the capital. Had gain been the object the principles of final adjustment over such a sale as this might be varied. If they think proper to give the price remitted and to take the whole as per my letter of

¹ Letter Mitchell to Hughes, 9-25-1819 M-106 Bureau of I.A.

² Letter on file National Archives, M-106.

³ Ibid.

instructions of August 16, you are authorized to make the sale, and if it will be any accommodation to the Creeks their mode of payment, viz., an order on their annuity due March 1820, with interest will be acceptable."

The Indians had objected to admitting the account for contingent charges. The money charged to this account had been taken from factory funds, but repayment was actually due from the Indian Department; however, the Indians actually benefited by the funds, and it was felt that this account should be included. McKenney felt that the War Department should adjust this with the Indians. It is noted in this account that only \$9.00 remained due in March 1820, and this was charged off to Profit and Loss.

On November 3, 1819, D. B. Mitchell, Agent for Indian Affairs, wrote to the factor, Major Daniel Highes, thus:¹

"I have this moment received yours of the 2nd inst. You will have perceived by the copy of the letter you have seen addressed to me by Little Prince the wish of himself and the Indians on the Chatahoochee that the factory should be purchased for them. I have seen General McIntosh, I have lately heard from the Big Warrior by Ben Hawkins, and they are also anxious to purchase. I, therefore, feel authorized to make the purchase, and if you will send me an inventory of the property and the Superintendent of Indian Trade will take the amount out of their annuity due next year, I am ready to make the purchase. I am compelled to go to Georgia in the morning, but will return in a few days with my family when I will be glad to hear from you."

On January 24, 1820, D. B. Mitchell, Agent for Indian Affairs, wrote from the Creek Agency to The Honorable John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War:²

"In the cause of last summer, I was advised by a letter from Mr. McKenney the Superintendent of Indian Trade that the factory at Fort Mitchell would be at a convenient time thereafter sold. The fact was communicated to the Indians, and they, after several meetings of the chiefs, determined to purchase it. This determination they communicated to me and to Major Hughes, the factor, and urged me very pressingly to purchase it on their account. From Major Hughes I

¹ Letter in National Archives.

² Ibid.

have received an inventory of the goods debts, and buildings intended to be sold, copies of which I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information. When General McIntosh left Georgia in December last, for the purpose of visiting you, I directed him to state the matter to you, and solicit your direction or advice on the subject; but, as Major Hughes writes me that he cannot much longer delay, consistently with his ideas, and the General has not yet returned and may have neglected to mention the subject to you, I think it best to send you the papers and letters and lay the matter before you without further delay."

On February 1, 1820, Daniel Hughes, factor, wrote Thomas L. McKenney, from Fort Mitchell:

"Not until the 29th ultimo did I finally close with General D. B. Mitchell, Agent, for the purchase of the U. S. Factory at this place. He has received the amount of inventory enclosed, objection to paying interest from the time I closed the doors of the factory which was at the date of the enclosed, and which was but a just claim. All the debts due the factory admitted except Lt. Rodgers, and J. Harvey; the amount of Lt. Rodgers account I have taken steps to procure and expect to obtain. . . . I wish your instructions what you wish done with the factory books,¹ papers, etc., if to be sent to Savannah, to which person, and as the agent expects the annuity by his post from the city in a few days, I have concluded to wait on him for sending of inventory sold, and hold it subject to your disposition. I will close my books if the money is received by me and if I should remit the draft will close by an amount of draft transmitted in the interim. I wish to hear from you addressed to me at Fort Hawkins, Georgia, as the Indians are in possession of this place."

From the above it can be seen that the factory was sold on January 29, 1820. The accounts were closed as of March 1820, on receipt of the total from the Creek Annuity. This marked the end of the factory operations by the Government. The factory, though never a profitable venture, had served its purpose. The strength of the Creeks had already been broken, and there was no longer fear of alliance with the Spanish or British through trade.

¹ These are the records from which this study was taken.

(Original of following letters on file in Bureau of
Indian Affairs Files in National Archives)

Copied from microfilm of originals by
Nella Jean Chambers, Fairfax, Alabama 4-1959

Indian Trade Office, August 16th 1819

To Daniel Hughes, U. S. Factor

Fort Mitchell

Sir:

Have received the President's authority to discontinue the U. S. Trading House at Fort Mitchell under your charge. You are hereby authorized and directed to sell out the whole establishment, viz, the merchandise, the debts due from individuals, the debts due from the Indian Department and Creek Annuity, the contingent articles and the buildings (not the ground) reserving to the Government the right to abolish the house, whenever its policy shall make it proper to do so, either from any annoyance which might be permitted to exist in relation to the Fort or otherwise or from any call the Government may have for the ground on which the factory stands, the whole to be sold to the highest bidder and the minimum price to be accepted for the whole establishment together (as stated in your inventory and lists, debts, rendered on the 30th June last) is its cost and terms of sale cash. Immediately on receipt of this you will advertise at the factory and other public places within the Creek Nation the sale of the establishment to take place in two weeks from the date of the advertisement on the terms herein prescribed. Enclosed is a letter this day forwarded to General Mitchell, Agent to the Creek Nation.

Respectfully,

P.S. You will have ready on the day of the sale a schedule of everything, debts, merchandise, buildings, etc., having the whole amount. The object will be to sell to the highest bidder on the cost thus shown.

T. L. McKenney

* * * *

To General David B. Mitchell, Indian Trade Office, August 16, 1819

Sir:

The president having authorized the sale of the U. S. Indian Factory

at Fort Mitchell, Major Hughes the factor has this day been instructed to make sale of the same. But although the Government has concluded to sell, you will be informed by Major Hughes of the nature of the sale, which will go to show that the Government retains a power over the establishment under certain circumstances which he will explain to you.

Respectfully,

T. L. McKenney

Supt. Indian Trade

* * * *

General D. B. Mitchell to Major Hughes

September 23, 1819

Sir:

Your letter of the 16 ultimo together with an abstract of the instructions of the Superintendent of Indian Trade on the subject of a sale of the factory have been duly received. These proceedings will require me to convene with the chiefs of the Nation previous to a sale for from the opinion uniformly expressed by them to me hitherto, I have reason to believe they will not permit anyone who may choose to become the purchaser of the buildings belonging to the factory to occupy them, and I know of no right we have to compel them to yield on this point.

The United States having demanded right to occupy the ground if they pleased, but I know of no law or treaty which authorized a transfer of that right to an individual. As to the sale of the merchandise, debts, etc, they have no right to transfer, but it strikes me that they ought not to be united with the buildings unless indeed it be the intention of the Superintendent that the whole shall be removed by the purchaser; and although no condition of this kind is expected, yet I think it may fairly be inferred from the circumstances, viz. 1st. that under the proposed sale no purchaser can occupy the premises without the consent of the nation, neither can any individual carry on trade there or elsewhere in the nation without a regular license for that purpose; and as it is impossible now to say who may be the purchaser it is especially uncertain whether he may be such a person as would from character be entitled to a license. 2nd. The instructions provide that the Government will reserve the right to abolish the house whenever its policy shall make it proper to do so or from any cause the Government may have for the ground on which the factory stands. I think by this condition it is evident that a removal of the

buildings is contemplated although such a condition presents impossible difficulties for the Government can neither sell the land nor the right of occupancy to an individual contrary to the will of the Nation. And it is clear to me that the merchandise, debts, etc., and the buildings ought to be put to sale separately, if anything like the value of either is expected to be paid for them. The sale, however, having been determined on, I shall do everything in my power to procure for the Government the value of the property. All I now wish for is that if you are required to sell at the end of two weeks after notice given, you will allow as much time as you conveniently can before issuing your notice in order that I may have time to convene the chiefs with whom I will endeavor to make some arrangement in regard to the buildings in the hope of avoiding difficulties which I foresee must occur if an individual should become the purchaser without their consent and permit me to request that when you have made up your mind on what day you will sell you will do me the favor to send me a copy of this notice.

Sincerely,

D. B. Mitchell, Agt. for I.A.

* * * *

Copy to the Factor and furnished him by T. L. McKenney

Creek Agency Nov. 3, 1819

Sir:

I have this moment received yours of the 2nd inst. You will have perceived by the copy of the letter you have seen addressed to me by Little Prince the wish of himself and the Indians on the Chattahoochee that the factory should be purchased for them. I have seen General McIntosh, I have lately heard from the Big Warrior by Ben Hawkins, and they are also anxious to purchase. I, therefore, feel authorized to make the purchase and if you will send me an inventory of the property and the Superintendent of Indian Trade will take the amount out of their annuity due next year, I am ready to make the purchase. I am compelled to go to Georgia in the morning but will return in a few days with my family when I will be glad to hear from you.

I am, very respectfully, your obt.
servt.

Maj. D. Hughes
U. S. Factor
Fort Mitchell

D. B. Mitchell, Agent for
Indian Affairs

Office of Indian Trade, Georgetown Feb. 16, 1820

Tho. L. McKenney's respects to the Secretary of War and in compliance with the request contained in his note of yesterday's date I have the honor to enclose General Mitchell's letter (a copy) proposing to buy the U. S. Factory at Fort Mitchell. Also, and in addition, a letter from Major Hughes, the factor of the first instant, giving the information that General Mitchell had on the 29th ultimo purchased the said factory.

Office of Indian Trade

* * * *

Office of Indian Trade November 1st 1819

To Major Daniel Hughes:

Sir:

I have this morning received your letter of the 19th ultimo enclosing your address to Gen. D. B. Mitchell, being a council of the Creeks held at Fort Mitchell the day preceding raising the sale of the factory.

The Government has no wish to force on the Creeks any arrangements which shall be unacceptable to them. The hope was and yet is to get back what it has disbursed with a view to their use and benefit. The factory system is so well understood that everybody knows that the design from the beginning has been a preservation of the capital. Had gain been the object the principles of final adjustment over such a sale as this might be varied. If they think proper to give the price 1 and to take the whole as per by letter of instructions of August 16, you are authorized to make the sale, and if it will be any accommodation to the Creeks their mode of payment viz., an order on their annuity due March 1820, with interest will be acceptable. Whatever objections may arise against the payment of the contingent charges to which you refer, it is manifest that the money was applied for them out of the factory funds. However, therefore, the sum may not be due from the Indians yet it is expected of them to settle that debt with the factory and look to the War Department, where the Indian Department affairs are adjusted any which it totally separate from the Indian Trade Department.

One of the charges was for payment made to Eaton Flueman for going to Richmond to negotiate a bill. This may not be a proper charge against the Indians and it may be due to them from the Indian Department. But nevertheless it was paid for their accommodation out of the factory.

funds. It therefore should be returned to the factory by them and their agent will be able no doubt to adjust it with the War Department.

Respectfully,

Thomas L. McKenney

Superintendent of Indian Trade

* * * *

Major Daniel Hughes to the Supt of Indian Trade

September 24th 1819

Sir:

I arrived here on the 15th ultimo, same evening met Gen. D. B. Mitchell in town, I asked him if he had received your letter of 16th ultimo. He replied that he had and wished me to see him the next day at his house, distant 6 miles from this; I called and gave him an analysis of the terms on which the factory establishment would be sold, and time specified for the sale. He expressed the wish that the sale could be postponed a few weeks that he might convene the heads of the Nation and likewise communicate with the War Department on the matter previous to the sale being advertised. I observed that if he made his communication to me in writing and it should present any obstacle to the interest of the Government by thus forcing the sale, or any advantage to result from giving the time, I would be governed accordingly. The same evening I was attacked most violently with a bilious fever which laid me down till this day.

I am attempting back, weak as I am, and I am endeavoring to give you the reply of the agent and my determination thereon. That the heads of the nation should be at the sale is desirable for if the objection so seriously exists they will rather buy the whole than let the whites have it. To convene with them will require at least from the 25th to the last of October.

His opinion that the purchaser might not be such a person as would be entitled to a license in leaving or presuming the right of granting licenses to exist in himself without respect to the reservation of the Government. His conclusion that the sale of the buildings and being for purpose of removal not only presents inseparable difficulties but would of itself be no sale. These, with the other objections have decided me to bring the whole to you and wait your further instructions. I am again visited

with my fever, but slightly, I sincerely hope to resume the task tomorrow and finish this.

October 4:

Since the above I have been confined to my bed. My fever left me yesterday and though too weak to write much, will barely observe that I shall wait your answer by the last of this month and in the meantime have everything in readiness to act agreeable to your instructions. So soon as my strength warrants I shall proceed.

Yours Respectfully,

Danl Hughes

P.S. It is evident the agent wishes the Indians or some of his particular agents to have the buildings. If they can be had alone, why then the rest may go a preaching.

* * * *

Office of Indian Trade

October 12, 1819

To Major Daniel Hughes

U. S. Factor

Sir:

I have this date received your letter of the 24th ultimo enclosing a copy of General Mitchell's letter to your opposing certain objections against a sale of the factory buildings according to the tenor of my letter to you having date the 16th August last. Gen. Mitchell may be informed by that letter of the nature of this sale, it was intended he should be, which it is presumed will be found sufficient to overthrow his objections as the very nature of the terms implies a control by the U. S. over the establishment, in any event in which it might be improperly ceded and in any other way whilst the ground itself is specifically reserved.

Out of this very naturally grew the consequence that the Indians were still to be protected by the U. S. from any conduct leading in any manner to their injury. However, therefore, the property and a right to occupy it by other than commissioned agents of the Government is implied in the terms of the principle, yet there is no abandonment of the control over the manner in which those who may purchase it demean themselves. I am not informed of any stipulation in any existing treaty which obliges

the U. S. to maintain a commissioned agency at any trading post which is, or in which may be amongst any tribe or tribes of Indians . It is enough if the Government sees fit to retain a controlling influence over any trading house by any other means, of the right to establish trading houses have been acknowledged. The property at Fort Mitchell it is intended shall pass out of the hands of the Government, but the manner of using it is reserved to be approved or excepted against by the U. S. Such is the import of the terms upon which my letter to you as aforesaid directed you to sell the property recognized in said letter, and against which it was not expected that the very objections which it was anticipated might be made and which were fully met by the very terms of the sale to be agitated.

If this view of the case shall not satisfy the agent, who has the power of convincing the Indians it is believed either way to avoid anything like exciting even by the most unlikely means in themselves any unfriendly feelings amongst the Indians, I can have no objection to the postponement of your suggestion. But it is solely from considerations of a conciliatory kind and not from any force which has resulted from Gen. Mitchell's view of the case.

Whether the Treaty of Fort Wilkinson or Gen. Jackson's Treaty be consulted, the right on the part of the government to make a sale as you are directed to make it is not impaired. For the policy of retaining control over such a disposition of the property there are a thousand reasons, and one principal reason looks directly to the interest of the Indians, and another to the best of the country. These are enough to warrant such stipulations on the one hand whilst the right to ordain them ought never to have been questioned upon the other.

I flatter myself it was something toward misapprehension of the nature and terms of the sale that Gen. Mitchell has taken his stand.

Respectfully,

T. S. McKenney

~Supt. of Indian Trade

* * * *

Office of Indian Trade

November 5, 1819

To The Honorable

The Secretary of War

Sir:

Accompanying this I have the honor to transmit information of the department, copies of a correspondence between this office, and Major Daniel Hughes, and between Major Hughes and General Mitchell relative to the sale of the factory property at Fort Mitchell in Georgia. The Indians as will be seen on reference to my letter No. 6 have offered to buy the establishment and the mode of payment referred to and which is the one proposed by them. The only exception they take to the terms is that which relates to the contingent account, and which is also referred to. The disbursements under that head having been made by the then factor at the request of their agent, and of the factory funds, it has been thought proper to require reimbursement from them to the factory leaving the claims for these items to be looked into and adjusted by the War Department where it properly belongs. The item referred to in No. 6 is a just likeness of the claims generally; and it may not be amiss to remember that from the nature of the debts (which, however, does not amount to more than \$420) the Indians ought not to lose it.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obt. Servt.

Tho. L. McKenney

* * * *

Fort Mitchell, Feb. 1, 1820

Thomas L. McKenney SI Trade

Sir:

Not until the 29th ultimo did I finally close with Gen. D. B Mitchell, Agent, for the purchase of the U. S. Factory at this place. He has received the amount of inventory enclosed, objection to paying interest from the time I closed the doors of the factory which was at the date of the enclosed, and which was but a just claim. All the debts due the factory admitted

except Lt. Rodgers, J. Harvey, the amount of Lt. Rodgers account I have taken steps to procure and expect to obtain. The delay attending this final arrangement has been the result of a continuation of very bad weather accompanied by the official duties of the agent which has precluded his coming. I have made the authorization you insist upon of not allowing the salary to Thomas Anthony for quarter ending September 30. It was but just to have allowed it. Had I been able to have attended at that time, I would, but a very serious indisposition prevented me and depend upon it there is no factory in the union could have prevailed upon me to have done more than I had for its interests or the promotion of the objects for which it was created. I wish your instructions what you wish done with the factory books, papers, etc., if to be sent to Savannah, to which person, and as the agent expects the annuity by his post from the city in a few days, I have concluded to wait on him for sending of inventory sold, and hold it subject to your disposition. I will close my books if the money is received by me, and if I should remit the draft, will close by an amount of draft transmitted in the interim. I wish to hear from you addressed to me at Fort Hawkins, Georgia, as the Indians are in possession of this place. Anthony and Lovett have opened an exclusive assortment of goods. They keep a tavern four miles from this due west, and average daily receipts of \$50.00 per day. Four other stores between Ft. Hawkins and this place all doing good business.

I am very respectfully,

Daniel Hughes

* * * *

(To John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War)

Creek Agency 24th January 1820

Sir:

In the cause of last summer, I was advised by a letter from Mr. McKenney the Superintendent of Indian Trade that the factory at Fort Mitchell would be at a convenient time thereafter be sold. The fact was communicated to the Indians, and they, after several meetings of the chiefs, determined to purchase it. This determination they communicated to me and to Major Hughes, the factor and urged me very pressinglly to purchase it on their account. From Major Hughes I have received an inventory of the goods, debts and buildings intended to be sold, copies of which I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information. When General McIntosh left Georgia in December last for the purpose of visiting you, I directed him to state the matter to you, and solicit your direction or

advice on the subject; but, as Major Hughes writes me that he cannot much longer delay, consistently with his ideas, and the General has not yet returned and may have neglected or forgotten to mention the subject to you, I think it best to send you the papers, and letters and lay the matter before you without further delay. At the pressing solicitation of Major Hughes I leave this place for Fort Mitchell tomorrow to see him on this business. Our desire of the Indians to become the purchasers arises principally from their aversion to white men settling among them whom they do not know. Their hope is to pay for it out of their annuity. Your letter of the 8th inst. with the papers of Col. Hawkins Estate has been received, and these shall be submitted to the chiefs at our first meeting as you direct.

I am, Sir, with high respects
Your Obt. Servt.

D. B. Mitchell,

Agent for I. A.

BUILDING OF FORT MITCHELL

(Earliest reference to the erection of the military post west of the Chatahoochee, by Georgia Militia.)*

Page 209

NAMES
of spies employed by Majr Patton

			COMMENCEMENT	
			Commencement	
Counties	Forts	Name	Of Service	
Pulaskie	Mitchell	Wm Ford	December	22nd 1814
		James Ward	"	
		James Clark	"	
		Archibald Lester	"	
	Lawrence	John Williams	"	
		Wm Lester	"	28th
		Dennis Pozey	"	29th
Telfair	McIntosh	Wm. Studstell		
		Moses Kirkland	"	22d
		Rewben Wheeler	"	"
		Priar Bennett	"	"
	Camp Parrey	Samuel Evans	"	"
		Louis Hall	Jany	28th
		James Kemp	"	"
Tatnall	Camp Chancerry	Durham Hancock	Feby	1st
		Wm. Hancock		

I do certify the above to be a correct list of the spies employed by me this this 22nd Feby 1814

James Patton Command

Georgia Military Records Book 1779-1839, Secretary of State's Office, Atlanta, Ga.

Date shown December 22, 1814, obviously is December, 1813. See deposition made in Dale County, accompanying.

* Research in recent years by members of the James Ward descendants has established that he was on of the militia commanded by Major James Patton, who was in service in 1813 and 1814, and this record shows that he was at Fort Mitchell for a period of two or three weeks. Mr. Ward was living in Dale County, Alabama, in 1850, at the time of the Census enumerated on the 14th of October of that year and in 1859, as shown by his deposition he proved that he served in the Georgia Militia.

State of Alabama

County of Dale

On the twentieth day of January AD one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, personally appeared before me, Ezekiel Wadford a justice of the peace within and for the county and State aforesaid, James Ward, age 63 years a resident of Dale county in the State of Alabama, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical James Ward, who was a private in the company commanded by Captain John Thomas in the Regiment of Georgia Militia commanded by Major Patten in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812 that he volunteered at Hartford on or about the first day of January AD 1814 for the term of two months, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of fourteen days, and was honorably discharged at Hartford on the first day of March AD 1814

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which he may be entitled under the act approved March 3d 1855. He also declares that he has not received a warrant for bounty land under this or any other act of Congress.

— James Ward

Schedule I.—Free inhabitants in Southern Division in the county of Dale, State of Alabama enumerated by me, on the 14th day of October, 1850.
A. Echols, Ass't Marshall.

Family number	Name	Age	Sex	Born	Occupation	Value of Real Estate	Attended school during year	Over twenty year of age and cannot read or write
143	Ward, James B.	54	M	S.C.	Farmer	\$75.00		
	Elizabeth	52	F	Ga.				X
	William J.	20	M	Ala.	Farmer		X	
	Benjamin F.	16	M	Ala.	Farmer			
	Elizabeth	14	F	Ala.				
	Mary	12	F	Ala.				
	Monroe	5	M	Ala.				
	Elliott, Ann	12	F	Ala.	Black			

* See John Ward reference, Sec qua

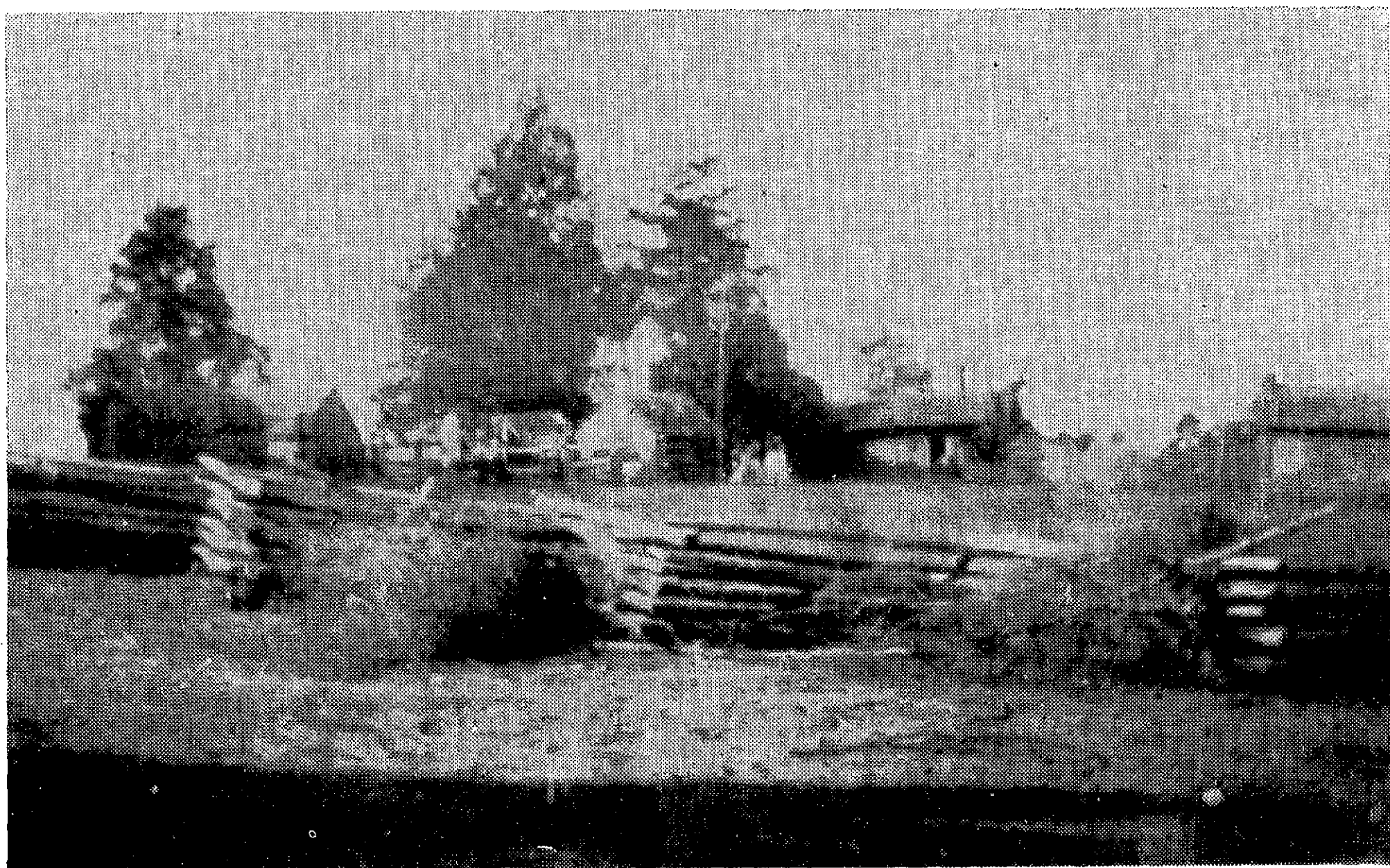


Locust tree on the Federal Road which passed through the Fort Mitchell reservation. Photo made January, 1915, shows the location where the burnside-Crawford duel of 1828, and the Camp-Woolfolk duel of a few months later, took place. The indicated road here is the route of the Federal Road from Milledgeville to St. Stephens. It passed just South of the fort embankments, west by the Indian Agency and thence southwest to the Tombigbee country.



"The next Agent was my old and intimate friend, Col. John Crowell. Many, both white and red, yet live who have shared his kind hospitalities. He sleeps upon Fort Mitchell Hill, where rest a crowd that no one need be ashamed to be picked up with, in a coming day."

Thomas S. Woodward, *Reminiscences*, p. 105.



1915 view of the remains of the Indian Agency near Fort Mitchell. This photo made by Peter A. Brannon records the outhouses which were in the environs of Col. Crowell's office which was located behind the large tree, center.

THE POST OFFICE AT FORT MITCHELL

First Mail Route

Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America III, 453-457

Chap. XVII, Statute I. Approved April 20, 1818

An Act to establish and alter certain post roads.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That the following be established post roads:

In Alabama.—

From Fort Claiborne, by Fort Montgomery, to Blakley.

From Huntsville to Cotton Port in Limestone County, by Pulaski, to Columbia in Tennessee.

From Fort Mitchell by Fort Bainbridge, Fort Jackson, Burnt Corn Creek, Fort Claiborne, and the town of Jackson to St. Stephens.

From Fort Jackson by Cahaba Valley to the Falls of Black Warrior.

From St. Stephens, by Winchester to Ford, on Pearl river in Mississippi.

* * * *

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO DANIEL HUGHES¹

GENERAL POST OFFICE Nov 10 1818

Daniel Hughes Esq PM Fort Mitchell or Coweta A. T.

Sir On the 14th of May last an appointment was forwarded to you as postmaster & a blank bond for your signature but the bond has not as yet been received. please to forward it.

It is intended, that your office shall be the distributing Office for mails passing between Alabama & Georgia. You will therefore open all mails addressed either to Alabama, Georgia or to Northern, Southern Eastern or Western. The letters for places in Alabama and Georgia are to be made into proper mails for the several post offices therein, & those for the other states and Territory's in to mails assigned to the several states or Territorys

Blanks for the purpose are forwarded herewith you will be allowed a commission of 5 per cent on the sum of postages distributed

This business has heretofore been done at Fort Hawkins on Ochmulgee Ga but is now to be done at your office

R J MEIGS

¹Carter, *Territorial Papers of the United States, Alabama Territory*, XVIII, pp.456-457.

CROWELL CEMETERY

Fort Mitchell, Alabama

Russell County

Surveyed by Nella J. Chambers

April 19, 1959

(Surrounded by Iron Fence)

- No. 1 James H. / Woolfolk / Born Oct. 10, 1860 / Died Nov. 8, 1861.
(Note: I was undecided if date of birth was 1860 or 1800, but as it appeared a child's grave it must be 1860.)
- No. 2 Thomas Crowell Woolfolk / Born / Nov. 15, 1856 / Died /
Nov. 1858.
(Note: No day given)
- No. 3 (Slab) John Cantey / Son of / James & Martha Cantey / March
19, 1860 / Dec. 4, 1918.
- No. 4 (Slab) Sacred / to the memory of / Elizabeth Crowell /
Consort of / James Benton, Esq. / She was born in / Halifax
County, N.C. / Oct. 1, 1786 / died at this place / Dec. 16, 1813 /
"She lived and died a Christian".
- No. 5 (four sides marked) Upright monument
(Front—East Side) Erected / to the memory of / Col. John Crowell,
Sr. / (Right or North Side) Born / Sept. 18, 1780 / died at / this
place / June 20, 1846 / (Back—West Side) He was a warm / hearted
friend, an / honest generous man / (South—Left Side) As a
neighbour / he was kind / and charitable.
- No. 6 Erected / to the memory of / Thomas Crowell, Esq. / he was
born in / Halifax County, N.C. / and died at this place / April
1835 / He was just and true, all who / knew him loved him.
(No day shown)
- No. 7 Erected / to the memory of / Capt. Henry Crowell / he was
born in / Halifax County, N.C. / March 7, 1782 / and died at
this place / July 22, 1840 / He was candid, generous and / chari-
table.

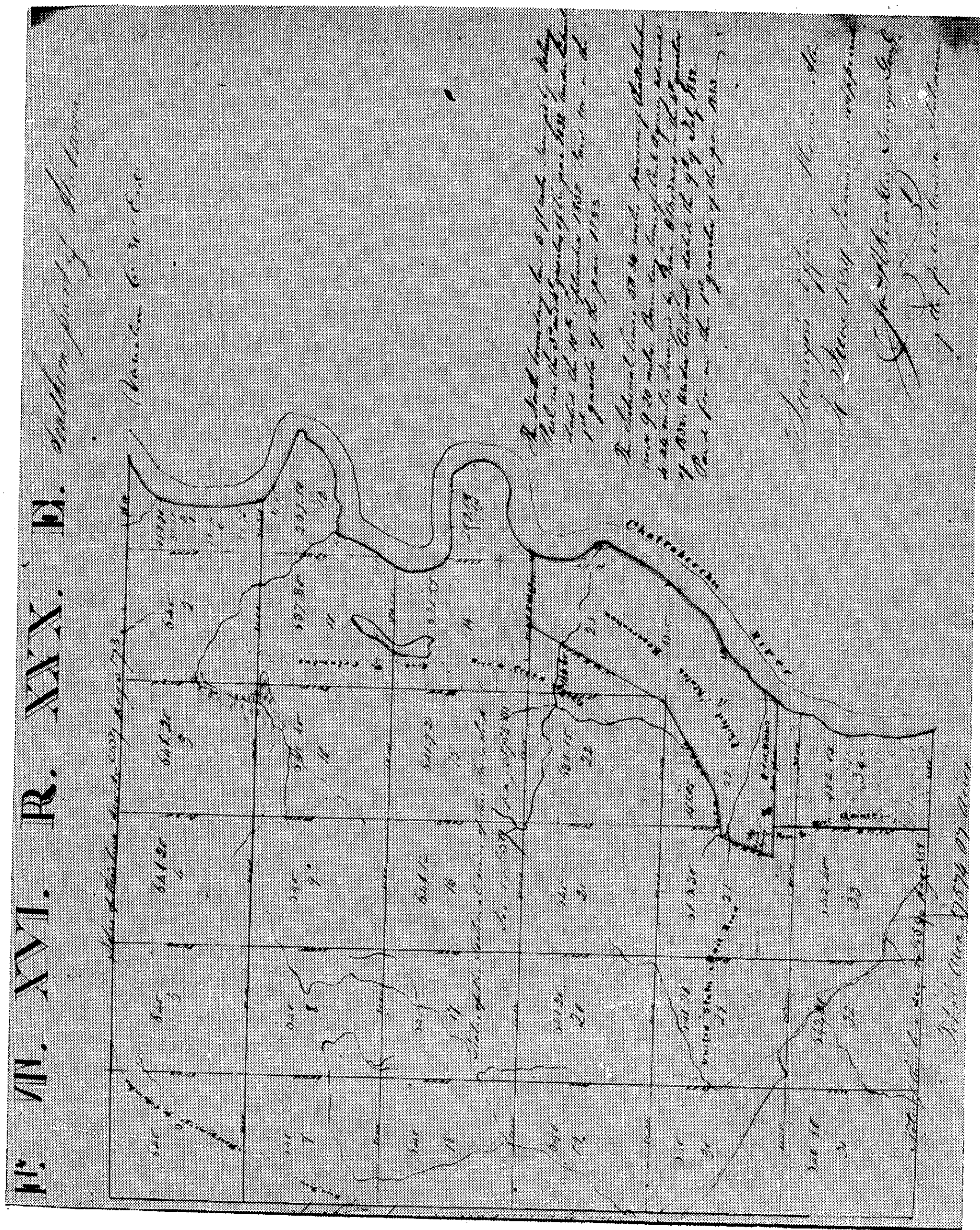
- No. 8 In / memory of / Sarah C. Crowell / wife / of Capt. Henry Crowell / Born / near Camden, So. Ca. / April 10, 1792 / DIED / in Russell Co., Ala. / May 16, 1877 / OUR MOTHER / Her end was peace.
- No. 9 In / Memory of / Henry Crowell Whitaker / Died / Feb. 23, 1860 / Aged 19 years / (Foot) HCW
- No. 10 In / Memory of / Sarah Cantey Whitaker / Died / May 15, 1863 / Aged 18 years.
- No. 11 Emma James Whitaker / Born Dec. 31, 1852 / Died Oct. 2, 1866.
- No. 12 (Above No. 7 near fence) In / Memory of / James A. Whitaker / Died / Feb. 15, 1860 / Aged 48 years.
- No. 13 MARY EMMA / Daughter of / Henry & Sarah Crowell / Wife of / James A. Whitaker / Nov. 1, 1820 / Sept. 13, 1906 / Having served her generation by the will / of God she fell asleep.
- No. 14 James Eli / Whitaker / Born / Dec. 24, 1869 / Died / Aug 17, 1870.
- No. 15 Lewis Pitts / Whitaker / Born / June 28, 1871 / Died / April 5, 1874.
- No. 16 Samuel C. Benton / Born at Fort Mitchell, Ala. / Feb. 28, 1851 / Died / June 17, 1892.
- No. 17 Mary Hunter / Wife of / Col. S. C. Benton / Born / Sept. 21, 1817 / Died / Jan. 28, 1878.
- No. 18 James Hunter / Benton / May 2, 1837 / Aug. 20, 1842 / Sarah William / Benton / July 25, 1844 / Apr. 18, 1850 / Children of James & Mary Benton.
- No. 19 Col. S. C. Benton / Born / Nov. 18, 1806 / Died / Oct. 25, 1867 / An honest man's the noblest work of God.
- No. 20 (U.D.C. Marker) Genl. James Cantey / By / James Cantey /

Chapter No. 548 / C.S.A. / (On Slab) Genl. James Cantey / Born
Camden, S.C. / Dec. 30, 1818 / Died June 30, 1874.

No. 21 Martha E. Bellamy / July 10, 1839 / Feb. 28, 1928 / Devoted
wife of / Genl. James Cantey.

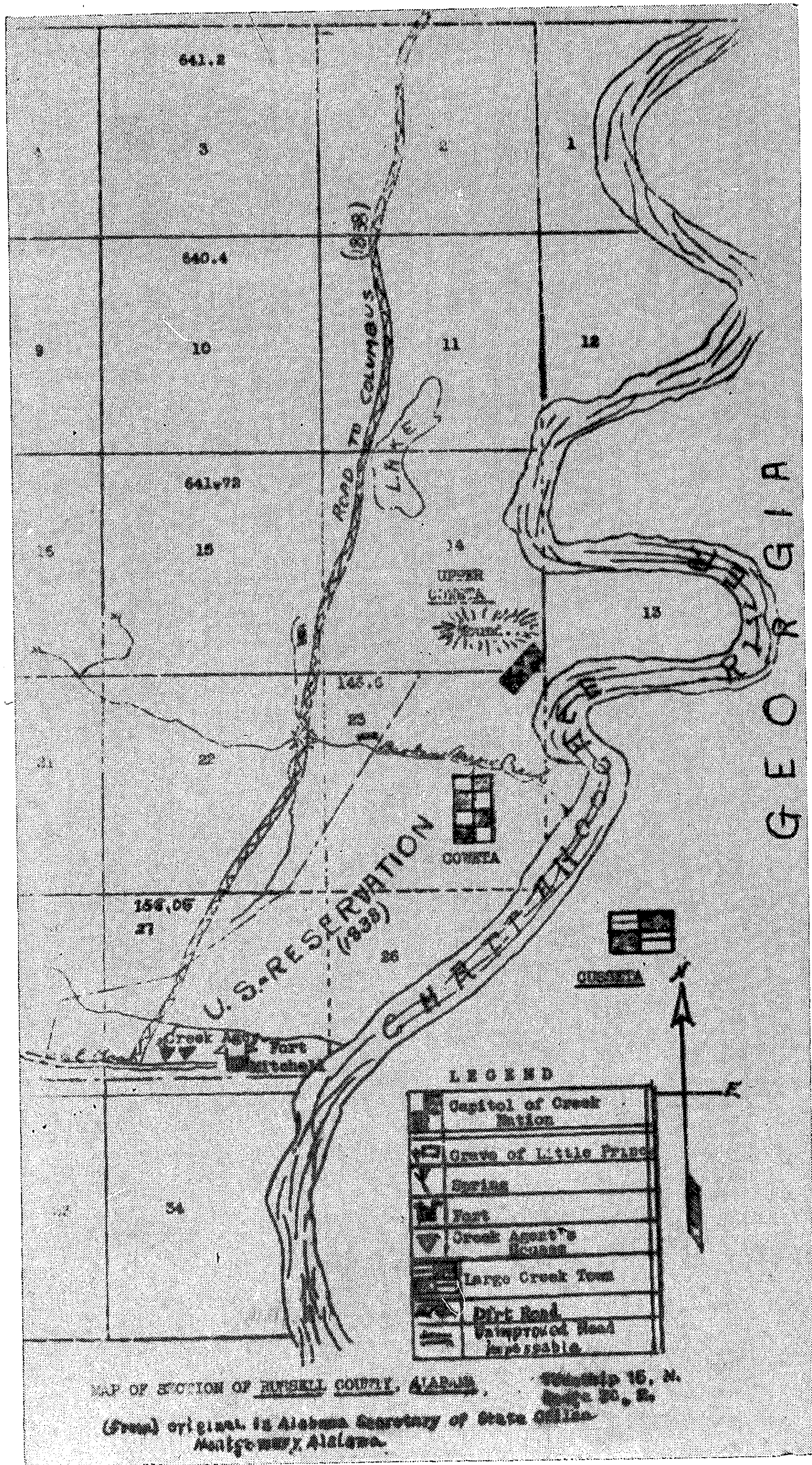
No. 22 U.D.C. Marker at head / Capt. R.H. Bellamy / By / James
Cantey / Chapter No. 548 / C.S.A. / (Slab) Capt R. H. Bellamy /
Born / Aug. 18, 1829 / Died / Aug. 28, 1907.

No. 23 In / Memory of / Cantey Crowell / Died / Mar. 28, 1860 /
Aged 42 years.



RUSSELL COUNTY, EASTERN SECTION

*Survey from records in the Alabama Secretary of State's
office at Montgomery.*



The U. S. Reservation of 1838, as noted above came about that time into the possession of Col. John Crowell, and the point marked on the above map, Coweta, as marks the location south of Broken Arrow Creek where Col. Crowell's half mile race track was laid out. This map is as far as is known the only pictured evidence of the relative position of Fort Mitchell to the Creek Agency in connectias as is known the only pictured evidence of the relative Section 23 corner showing the small rectangle locates the grave of Little Prince, for years head Chief of the Lower Creeks. He served on the side of the British in the War of the Revolution but after 1800, was a staunch supporter of the whites and was respected highly by those people who lived in that section of the State at the time of his death, about 1826.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE LIFE OF FORT MITCHELL

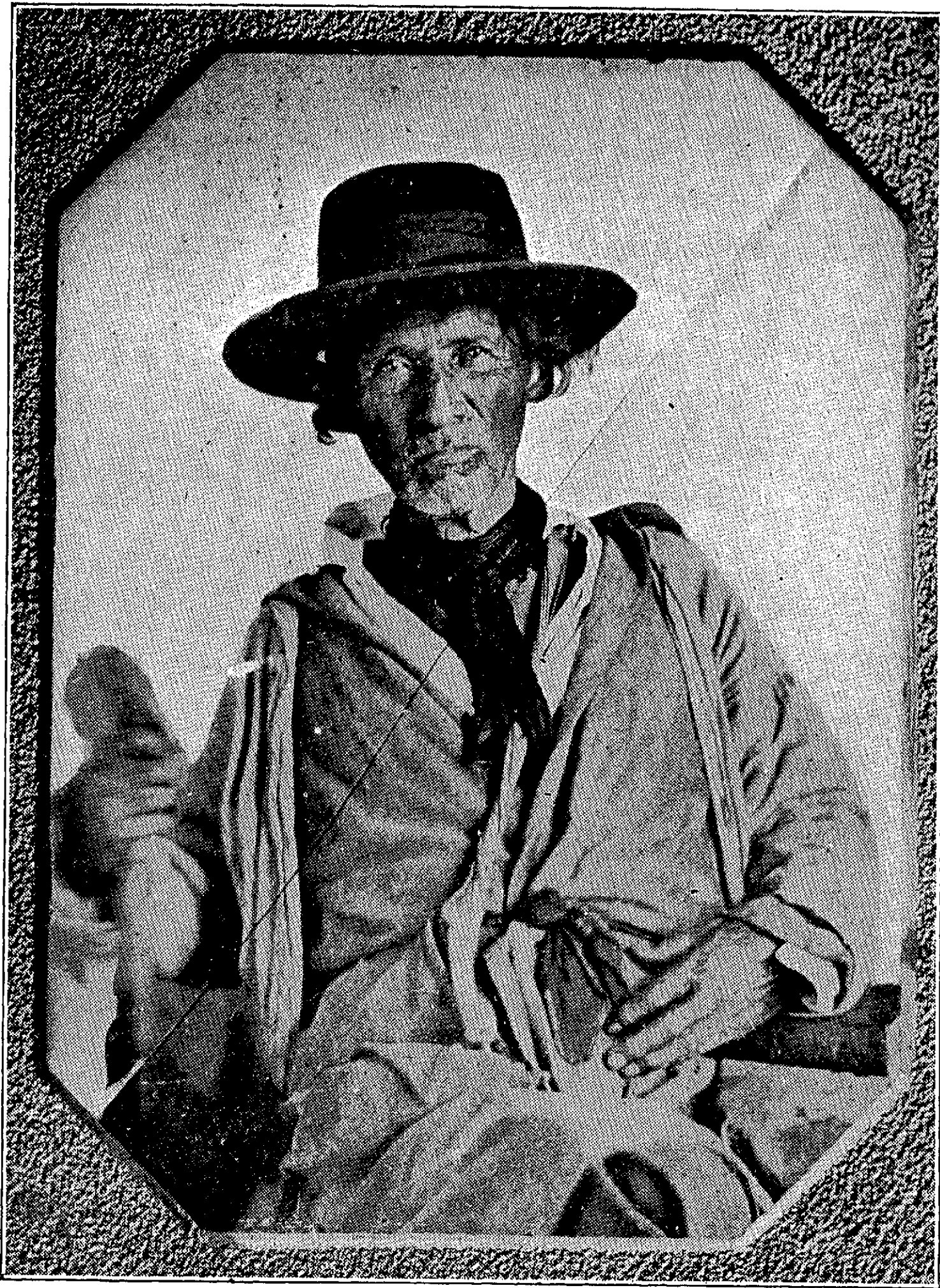
1. Erection of Fort Mitchell 1813 by Gen. John Floyd and his Georgia Militia.
2. Establishment of the Methodist mission, 1822.
3. Gen La Fayette's visit and reception, 1825.
4. Establishment of a post route from this point to St. Stephens, 1818.
5. Creation of Federal Road, 1811.
6. Visit of Francis Scott Key, 1835.
7. Stay of Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. James Jessup, 1836.
8. Birth place of Gen. William McIntosh. (At Kawita)
9. Visit of William Bartram (To Kawita) in 1777.
10. Benjamin Hawkins' visits, 1796-1814.
11. James Adair's visit, 1760 (To Kawita)
12. Gov. James Oglethorpe's visit, (To Kawita) 1739.
13. Marking site of Little Prince's home and burial place.
14. Birth place of Timpoochee Barnard (At Yuchi)
15. Residence of Chilly McIntosh.
16. Uchee Tavern site. (Three miles West on Uchee Creek.)
17. Residence of Paddy Carr.
18. Residence of Creek Indian Agent, 1821-1837.
19. Lists and tables of garrisons stationed at the military reservation.
20. The physical points of interest immediately in what was the military reservation of 1813-1837:
 - (A) Fort Mitchell embankment.
 - (B) Creek Indian Agency site.
 - (C) Crowell family cemetery containing the grave of John Crowell, territorial delegate from Alabama 1818-1819, first congressman 1819-1821, U. S. Indian Agent 1821-1837; Thomas Crowell, pioneer settler; Samuel Benton, pioneer settler; Gen. James Cantey, C. S. A.; Captain R.H. Bellamy, C. S. A.



General LaFayette visited Alabama in April, 1825, and reached Fort Mitchell during the last days of March. Here he was liberally welcomed.

- (D) Benton trading-house site, 1817.
- (E) Crowell-Johnson tavern site, 1817-1837.
- (F) Creek Indian ball-play ground, 1811-1837.
- (G) Duelling ground, 1818-1838.
- (H) Avenue of cedar trees leading from Benton's storehouse to residence of the Indian Agent. (Still definitely shown.)
- (I) Old Federal Road-bed. (Indian trail to 1805, road 1805 to date)
- (J) Indian Cemetery. In this section just off the fort site are buried those United States soldiers who died during the twenty-seven years that the fort was garrisoned. In addition to these are Indian countrymen and traders.
- (K) Residence site of Chilly McIntosh, Paddy Carr, and other Indians of note.
- (L) Drill ground of 15th Alabama Infantry Regiment, C.S.A., 1861.

(Compiled by Russell County Historical Society 1927)



TIMPOOCHEE BARNARD

Uchee Indian Leader

Timpoochee Barnard was one of the delegation chosen to proceed to Washington, to remonstrate against the treaty of the Indian Springs, at which time his portrait was taken. After living in such affluence as his country afforded, distinguished for probity, benevolence, and hospitality, as highly as he was by valour and public spirit, he died near Fort Mitchell, in Alabama, aged about fifty eight years.

(From Volume 2, page 28 of M'Kenney and Hall's "History of the Indian Tribes of North America".)

FORT MITCHELL CEMETERY

by Peter A. Brannon

Elfrida DeRenne—Mrs Barrow—has said of the Colonial Cemetery, that sacred acre in Savannah, that,

*God has lingered there:
And in its hallowed dust
Time has knelt
In prayer.*

Truly, at old Fort Mitchell in Eastern Russell County, history too, lingers there.

Gen. Thomas Woodward said of Col. John Crowell: "He was my old and intimate friend. He sleeps upon Fort Mitchell Hill, where rest a crowd that no one need be ashamed to be picked up with, in a coming day." Perchance we do not look for romance in the cemetery, but no spot in the Southland has more romance than Fort Mitchell on the Chattahoochee. In addition to many other historical associations yet evident, you will find there two silent half-acres where progress has not disturbed the bones of those who figured in the annals of other days.

* * * *

THE MILITARY GRAVEYARD

From the Fall of 1813, as long as there was a garrison of soldiers at the post, they buried those who died there on the brow of a little hill just South of the stockade. The first burial was that of John (James?) Ward,* born in East Georgia and reared from early childhood at Ouitumpki (Wetumpka) on the lower Coosa in the Upper Creek Indian Nation. Ward was the interpreter on the staff of Gen. John Floyd, while the Georgia officer was building Fort Mitchell. He died of pneumonia in November, 1813.

This boy was left by his dying father to Daniel McDonald (who had

* Woodward, *Reminiscences*, 1859.

(Word comes to me in the last few weeks that lumbering operations have disastrously desecrated that wooded area so reverently known at Fort Mitchell as the "Military Graveyard." This story published by me January 13, 1932, is reprinted here because I want to preserve, for a coming day, in a lasting way, what I said twenty-seven years ago. Those Alabama pioneers who rest at Fort Mitchell are due everlasting honor.—PAB)

assumed the name of McGillivray when that family moved to the Tensas Country), and he grew to manhood and married one of McDonald's Indian relatives. He was well thought of by Gen. Woodward, who in 1813 served in Floyd's Army as a sergeant with him. He was a messmate of Capt. Arnold Seale, one time in the Third U.S. Infantry Regiment, the contractor who built the first 40 miles of the old Mobile and Girard Railroad and for whom the town of Seale, the county seat of Russell, is named.

CARR, THE ENGLISHMAN

Another interesting character, "resting" on the hill is "Old Tom Carr." History records that he was an Englishman and a trader in the Nation, and that he had an Indian wife. He called his first boy "Paddy" and there are other circumstances which lead one to believe that he was from the Emerald Isle rather than from Merrie England.

Tom Carr, it was, who fell in the well at the foot of Capitol Hill during the LaFayette reception on April 3, 1825, when Gov. Pickens met the old Revolutionary patriot that Sunday afternoon in Montgomery. And Tom was the grandfather of "Ari" and "Adne", the twin daughters of Paddy, who named them to honor Miss Ariadne Crowell, the niece of the Indian agent, Col. John Crowell.

Lame Bob Walton is still another whose remains are yet there. "Timor Bob," as Col. Benjamin Hawkins called him, was, so Thomas Woodward says, a soldier of the American Revolution. Walton was associated for many years with the Indian agency and was Col. Hawkins's interpreter when Bowles, the British adventurer, was captured at the Indian town of Taskigi in 1803. Sam Manac, William Weatherford, Opinthlo Yeholo, and Efau Harjo, men intimately connected with the Indian history of our early settlement, were friends of this old wounded veteran.

Timpoochee Barnard, son of a captain in the British Army in the American Revolution, an officer under Gen. Floyd in the Indian War of 1813, an officer under Andrew Jackson in the Seminole War of 1818, one who commanded the respect and regard of all who knew him, is buried there with those other soldiers.

Maj. Barnard commanded his Uchees, the people of his mother, at the night fight in Calebee Swamp and rescued Capt. John Broadnax's East Georgians when they were cut off by the Indians. He spent his last years

at Fort Mitchell and was a warm friend of Col. Crowell. He opposed William McIntosh's Treaty of Indian Springs and was one of the delegation who went to Washington City to protest.

Maj. Barnard was born on Flint River in Georgia. His mother was a full-blooded Uchee. His wife was a Uchee woman and his six children had the reputation of being the handsomest in the Lower Creek Nation. In my childhood I myself recall hearing Mrs. Whitaker, then 96 years of age, speak of the beauty and modesty of his two daughters whom she had known in her girlhood.

THE CROWELL BURIAL PLOT

One-fourth mile west of the site of the fort is a little group of monuments erected to the memory of the Crowells and their kinspeople. In this small spot, surrounded by an iron fence, is the dust of men and women who contributed much to the early history of East Alabama. Buried there are Alabama's only territorial delegate and first congressman; an officer who served in the war with Mexico; a major general of the Confederacy; a major of artillery in the C. S. A.; as well as some who made economic and cultural contributions of no small magnitude.

Under a cedar tree, which was old 106 years ago, they placed Thomas Burnside when he was killed by George W. Crawford in that duel fought in the military reservation there.

When John Crowell passed on in 1846, he too was put at the foot of that tree. Col. Crowell was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, in 1785. He was a merchant at St. Stephens in 1818 when elected by the Territorial Legislature to represent Alabama in the Congress of the United States. He served as Alabama's only congressman until March 1821, when James Monroe made him United States agent to the Creek Indians. He served as Indian agent until the removal of the Indians in 1836, and spent his last years in the enjoyment of the sport of the chase and the turf.

Col. Crowell's horses won prizes and purses of great value. Many of the silver pieces are yet in the hands of the family at the old homestead at Fort Mitchell. Six of the portraits (if pictures of horses may be so called) of these spirited animals adorn the walls of that old mansion. They are the work of Troye, famous throughout the world for his pictures in oil of animals, and they have great value as art objects.

James Cantey, a captain in the Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina in the War with Mexico, lies under the trees in that hallowed spot. In

1861 Capt. Cantey was made colonel of the 15th Alabama Infantry, C. S. A., and they were mustered into the Confederate Army there in the shade of that shaft which marks Col. Crowell's resting place.

Ere many months had passed James Cantey was a brigadier and commanded a division for the last year of the war. The exposure in the army left his health shattered and he lived but a few years after the close of the war. He married Martha Crowell, niece of Col. John, and after his death she married Capt. Richard H. Bellamy, a battery commander in Waddell's old battalion of artillery. Gen Cantey and Capt. Bellamy are "sleeping" by the side of one another in that enclosure. Martha Elizabeth Crowell Cantey-Bellamy, who almost passed the five score year period, has only recently "gone on." Naturally she now has a place there.

To one who appreciated the story of Alabama's earlier days, there is grandeur in the loneliness of old Fort Mitchell Hill. Even though to those old Indian-Countrymen and Revolutionary patriots they

*Have carved not a line,
Raised not a stone,
But have left them alone
In their glory.*

we cannot forget the part they played. Loving hands have raised a shaft to John Crowell and loving hearts have put slabs of granite over those who followed him, but to the gentleman killed on "the field of honor" there is no memorial.

Fort Mitchell has by far the richest association with Alabama history of any spot within the confines of the State's Eastern borders, and it is but fitting that those who gave so liberally to make that history should find eternal rest here. I thank God that no effort has yet been made by those who take delight in such suggestions to move those bones. May they rest in peace. There on that wooded hillside God watches and protects them. They need no grass-sodded, flower-bedecked, man-cared-for plot in a city cemetery.



WILLIAM BARTRAM

An early American naturalist who travelled through the Indian country in 1775 and 1776 and made the first contribution to the flora and fauna of East Alabama.

McIntosh, William, Creek chief, born at Coweta, Creek nation, probably about 1775, was the son of Captain William McIntosh, of the British army and a full blood Creek woman. Nothing is known of his early life, only it may be inferred from the fair education which he had acquired and his proficiency in the English language that he must have passed much of it in association with white people. A tradition states that he could even speak some Gaelic, an evidence of his mingling in boyhood or youth with Scotch Highlanders somewhere in Georgia. He first appears in history as one of the signers of the treaty of Washintgon November 14, 1805. After this, nothing is known of his history until April, 1813, when he sent a band of warriors to Tuckabatchie to assist the Upper Creek authorities in arresting Little Warrior and his associates, who had committed some murders at the mouth of the Ohio in February, 1813. The murderers were all put to death. For this action, and on account of his sympathy for the Americans, sentence of death was passed upon him by the hostile Creeks. At the same time six other chiefs were condemned to death. In the fall of that year he appears as the leader of a band of Cowetas in the army of General John Floyd. He was at the battle at Atossee, November 14, 1813, and General Floyd in his report states that McIntosh and his braves fought in this battle "with an intrepidity worthy of any troops." He also distinguished himself at the battle of the Horseshoe, where General Jackson in his report speaks of him as "Major McIntosh."

General McIntosh is represented as a tall, finely formed man, with polished manners, which he had acquired from contact with the more refined of the white people and from association with army officers on the Southern frontier. He was the owner of a number of slaves, whom he treated kindly, and possessed considerable wealth.

General McIntosh had a half-brother on his father's side, named Rolin or Rolla, and a half-brother on his mother's side, named Hogey, often called Hogey McIntosh, who was a full blooded Indian. He had two wives, named Peggy and Sussannah, one of whom was a Creek, the other a Cherokee, but in the lack of records, it cannot be decided to which nationality each one respectively belonged. His Creek children were two sons, Chilly, who succeeded him in the chieftainship, and Lewis, and three daughters, Jane, Hetty, and Lucy. Jane was the oldest daughter. She first married Billy Mitchell, a son of the Creek agent David B. Mitchell; she next married Sam Hawkins, whose death has already been noted. She then married Paddy Carr, but left him and went to Arkansas Territory at an early day. General McIntosh had only one Charokee child, a daughter, who married Ben Hawkins, a brother of Sam. Ben was killed years afterwards in Texas. The McIntosh family has ever been distinguished in the Creek nation, prominent in church, state and military affairs.



GENERAL WILLIAM McINTOSH

Born at Coweta. This portrait, painted by Washington Alston, about 1820, hangs in the gallery of the Department of Archives and History, at Montgomery. Recent references to this painting ascribe it to Nathan Negus, a New Englander, who was in the nation in 1821.

Several of them were Confederate field officers. The blood of the McIntosh clan thus shows that it was born to command, even when mingled with the wild blood of the Muscogee Indian.

General McIntosh wrote an official report of the affair of Econfinnah, which has the distinction of being the first report of this character ever written by an American Indian.

Nearly all the fighting of the first Seminole war was done by General McIntosh's command. They were mustered out of service on April 24. (Parton's *Life of Jackson*, vol.ii, p. 463.) A summary of their campaign is thus recorded by D. B. Mitchell, the Creek agent: "When McIntosh and his warriors were mustered at Fort Mitchell, he divided his force, and with that part which he retained under his own command, he descended the Chattahoochee on its western bank, and on reaching the town called Red Ground, encountered their chief and warriors. In this affair he took fifty-three warriors, and one hundred and thirty women and children. The chief made his escape with a few warriors. Colonel Lovett, with the rest of the warriors, mustered at Fort Mitchell, descended the Chattahoochee on the eastern bank, and General McIntosh crossing the river below the fork, the two detachments united on their march to Mickasuky, where they all joined General Jackson. At Mickasuky the Indians had generally fled, and but few were found at the town. On the march to Suwany, McIntosh, with his warriors, encountered about two hundred of the hostile party, under Peter McQueen, of whom he killed thirty-seven, and made six warriors and one hundred and six women and children prisoners. The next enemy they engaged were the negroes of Sauwanee, amounting to about two hundred and fifty, of whom eleven or twelve were killed, and three made prisoners. The Indians of this part of the country fled before the army, and here ended the Seminole campaign, as far as the Indians were concerned."

(American State Papers, Military Affairs, vol. i, p. 749.)

References.—McKenny and Hall's *Indian Tribes of North America* (1854), vol. 1, pp. 129-133; American State Papers, *Military Affairs*, vol. 1, pp. 699-701; American State Papers, *Indian Affairs*, vol. 1, pp. 841, 843, 852; *Pickett's History of Alabama* (Owen's Edition, 1900), pp. 519, 558; Woodward's *Reminiscences of the Creek or Muscogee Indians* (1859), pp. 50, 54, 55, 114; White's *Historical Collections of Georgia* (1855), pp. 170-173; *Handbook of American Indians* (1907), part 2, p. 782; Spark's *Memories of Fifty Years* (1872), pp. 467-473; and *Alabama Historical Reporter*, vol. 3, no. 7, July, 1855; and Parton's *Life of Jackson* (1868), vol. ii, pp. 459, 460.

REFERENCE TO LAST RESIDENCE OF GEN. McINTOSH

Columbus, Georgia

March 16, 1914

Mr. Peter A. Brannon
Montgomery, Alabama

My dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 14th inst. hand you below, as requested, an extract from my father's journal (A. O. Blackmar^{#1}) Glad to oblige you.

Truly yours,

A. O. Blackmar^{#2}

"June 23, 1833 took dinner in Roterwood at Williams G. Spriners, Carroll County. Travelled 3 miles to a Mr. Bowens, the late residence, of the late Gen. McIntosh, we saw the spot where the Gen. was killed by the Indians also where he was buried. His grave was covered with a small wood building about ten feet by eight."



DAVID CROCKETT

For whom first County seat was named. Cut from original portrait in the State Capitol at Austin, Texas. Crockettville became Crawford a short time after 1839, when the name of the celebrated Georgia family was given to the place.



TOOKABATCHEE MASONIC LODGE

Erected February 1848, at Crawford. Building still standing

EARLY REFERENCE TO FIRST COUNTY SEAT

State of Alabama Russel County Crockettville . . .

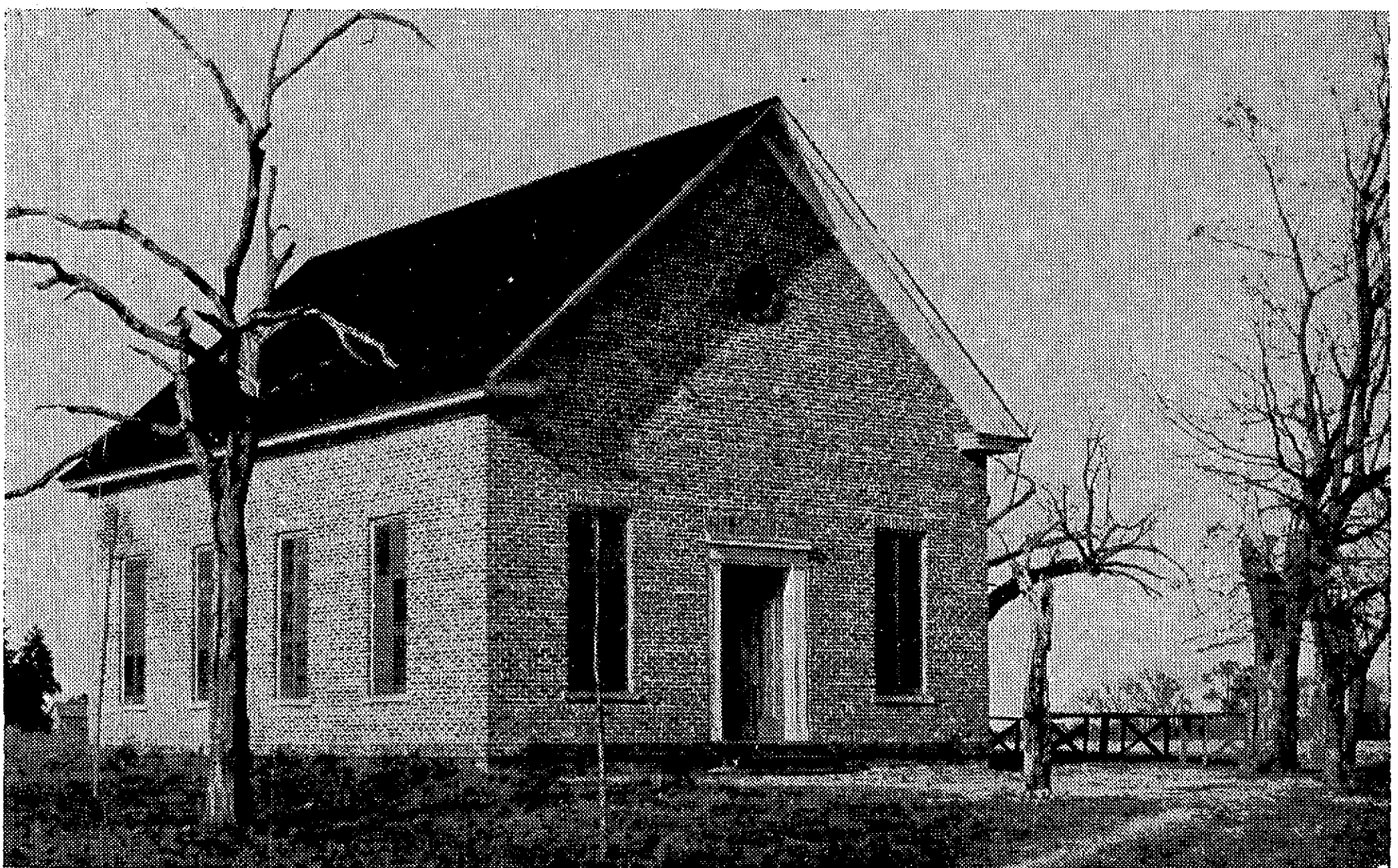
I do hereby certify that William Chadwick was duly elected Capt & Thomas J. Bryant First Lieutenant & Thomas J. Preddy Second Lieutenant for the 11th beat 65 Regiment 21st Brigade 5th Division Ala Militia, Russel County

Also L. E. Jackson is Elected a Captin in beat 9 to fill the vacancy of Rily Johnson Resigned

Russel County Ala
June the 1841

14

Terrell Brooks Coln



METHODIST CHURCH AT CRAWFORD

This building, erected before 1912, is constructed of the brick from the Court House erected at Crawford about 1839. The original served as the Court House until the removal of the County seat to Seale, in 1857.

'GOD'S ACRE' AT CRAWFORD *

*by Peter A. Brannon **

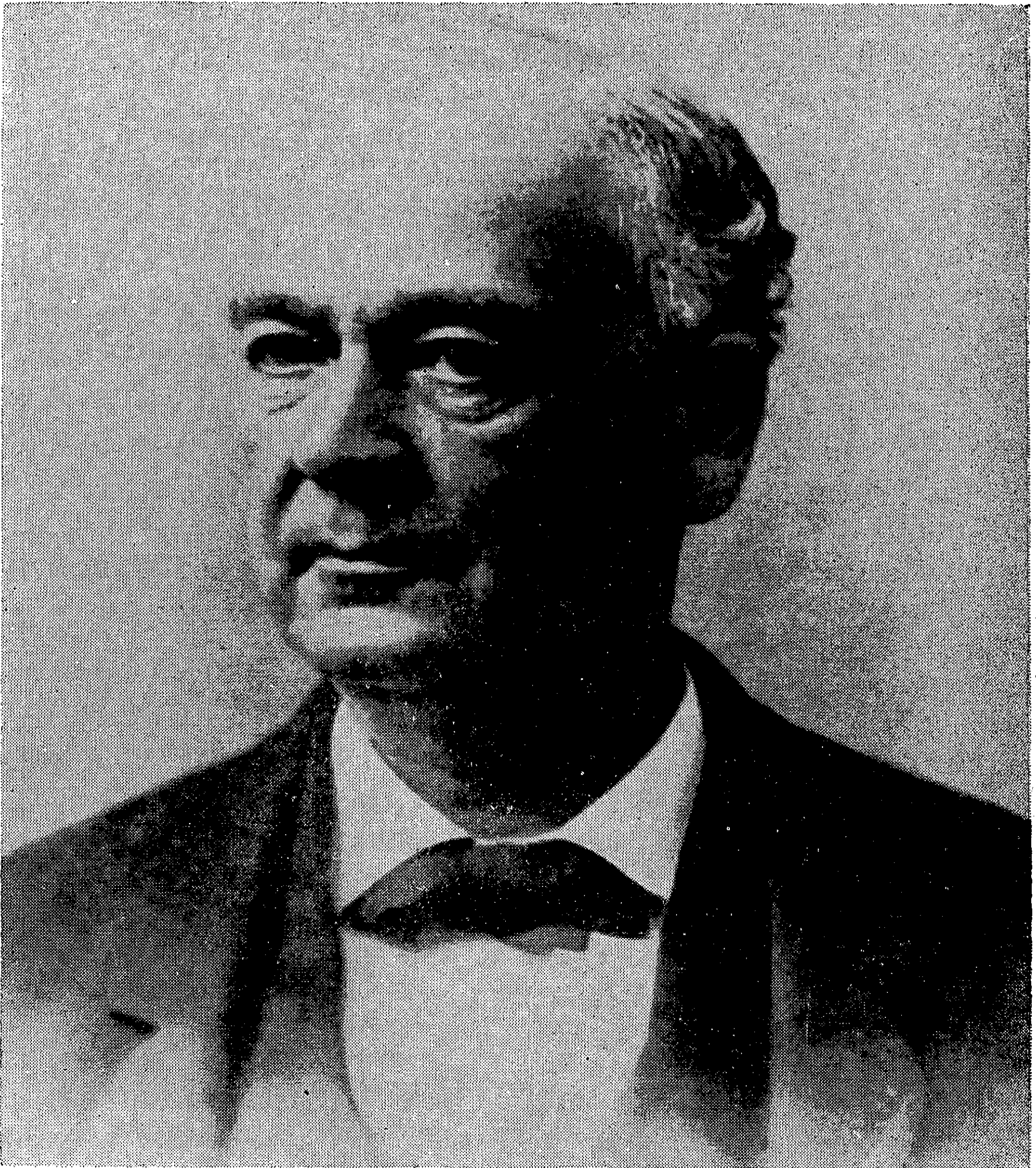
Should you pass that way, and be reminded of it, you may yet see the little that remains today of a once thriving countyshire some 13 miles west of the Chattahoochee River on the "Old Wire Road" to Montgomery. Shortly after the Indian Treaty of 1832 when Georgians could get possession of the Creek lands, new settlers began to claim the half sections allotted to the Indians along the upper trail from Tukabatchi to Kawita. A white settlement came into being and they called it "Crockettsville" to honor Davy, the Tennessean, who was at Horse Shoe Bend with Jackson on March 27, 1814, who went to Congress for a few years and then to Texas, where he suffered the fate of Fannin and William B. Travis, Alabamians. After a few years the political faction of old Georgia which favored William H. Crawford, became more influential and they changed the name of the village to "Crawford." The Court House had been moved from Old Sodom on the Chattahoochee and tradition says that the name Crawford is for a lieutenant who was with Floyd's Militia against the Indians in 1814, but even so he was of Col. William H. Crawford's family. The Court House was there from 1834 until 1868 when the people of Russell County moved it to Seale.

In the days of Crawford's glory it saw many distinguished personages, none more renowned in his way than Benjamin H. Baker. In the little cemetery not far from the Methodist Church at Crawford (on U. S. 80, 13 miles west of Columbus, Ga., towards Montgomery), is a nine-foot tall marble shaft erected to the memory of "B. H. Baker, born April 1, 1811, died June 9, 1864." This monument, quoting a visitor to the spot in June, 1884, 'tells you where the ashes of one of Crawford's noblemen are encoffined.' He was buried with Masonic honors and the emblems of the craft are cut in relief on the shaft. Mr. Baker was born in Warren County, Ga., and grew up under "grave disadvantages." He came to Russell County, Ala. in 1836, was elected Sheriff in 1840, gave up the office in 1843 to begin the practice of law and from 1847 to 1857, represented his county in one branch or the other of the Legislature.

MONTGOMERY'S DEBT TO BAKER

Montgomerians should entertain a warm regard for Mr. Baker. When the capitol burned in 1849, and it was quite evident that the people of

* From *Through The Years*, Montgomery Advertiser, February 22, 1948.



JUDGE SOLOMON HEYDENFELD

(Courtesy of the Supreme Court of California)

Judge Heydenfeld left Russell County about 1848, and served as the first elected member of the Supreme Court of California.

the town should not furnish the money to rebuild it, he introduced a bill to appropriate State funds to do so. Even though the Ways and Means Committee by a majority adversed his bill, after some argument and after Senator James Abercrombie's Senate bill—the same as Mr. Baker's House bill—had been approved, they passed the House appropriation measure and Montgomery did not have to build a second capitol for the State. They had previously built the first one here. Mr. Baker was in the Constitutional Convention of 1861 which took Alabama out of the Union and shortly thereafter became Lieutenant-Colonel (with Col. J. J. Seibels and Maj. John B. Gordon) of the 6th Alabama Infantry Regiment, Confederate

States Army. The rigors of Virginia weather were too much for him, and he retired in 1863, to die of tuberculosis in 1864.

Col. Baker was of that company of lawyers who numbered Thomas S. Tate, J. C. Alford, H. W. Weems, Ealan Eiland, Milton S. Latham, George DeB. and George W. Hooper, William Barnett, Augustus Owens, John Cheney, Lyman W. Martin, Henry Bellamy, James A. Lewis, James F. Waddell, Rafe Howard, Wilson Williams, J. M. Phillips, L. F. McCoy, and a dozen others whose names have illumined the pages of the legal profession in Alabama. Of them, Solomon Heydenfeldt, born in South Carolina of Charleston aristocracy, had a successful practice here and went to California to serve for years as a justice of the Supreme Court. Milton S. Latham whose old office was once pointed out to me, was once in Congress from California, once Governor of that State, once Senator, and gave up the Law to take up Banking and become for his time, the wealthiest man on the West Coast, verily a rise from a country school teacher studying law under Judge A. P. Reid at Crawford. His tutor, (Reid) died in the bloom of youth, aged 38 years, and marking his grave (a few years ago when I saw it last, in 1898) was one of these old-fashioned "table stones," an engraved slab raised on pedestals. A vigorous white oak tree, tall and stately, grew within the railing which surrounded it. Inscribed on the slab, (among other lines) is, "This tomb was erected by his wife, Eveline R. Reid, in token of her love and affection." I think Eveline was an Eiland but I have never proved it.

OTHER BURIALS THERE

An Ionian (type) marble column six feet tall surmounted by an urn, is to the memory of "S. O. Hopkins, born Dec. 7, 1811; aged 43 years." The inscription is a bit disconcerting for Mr. Hopkins died "aged 43 years," he was not born in 1811, forty-three years old.

Mrs. Mary Stephens was buried there during the early days of the village. Her daughter died in Columbus in 1884, when past 90 years old. Her granddaughter was Mrs. James Harris; her great-granddaughter was Mrs. Absolom Eiland and when the Rev. F. L. Cherry wrote of his visit to the cemetery in June, 1884, she had over 400 descendants which he could account for. He wondered if each one of these "numerous posterity of this venerable matriarch" would not give one dollar for the purpose of a monument. He found nothing to mark her grave except eight palmetto (fan) bushes.

And, there are slabs in this sacred spot to the children who never reached maturity. On the one which covered the dust of Sarah, daughter of John M., and Anna P. Rutledge, is inscribed:

*"This humble tribute of a parent's love
Not only marks the spot where she lies,
But warning gives to all who hitherto rove
To seek in death a home beyond the skies."*

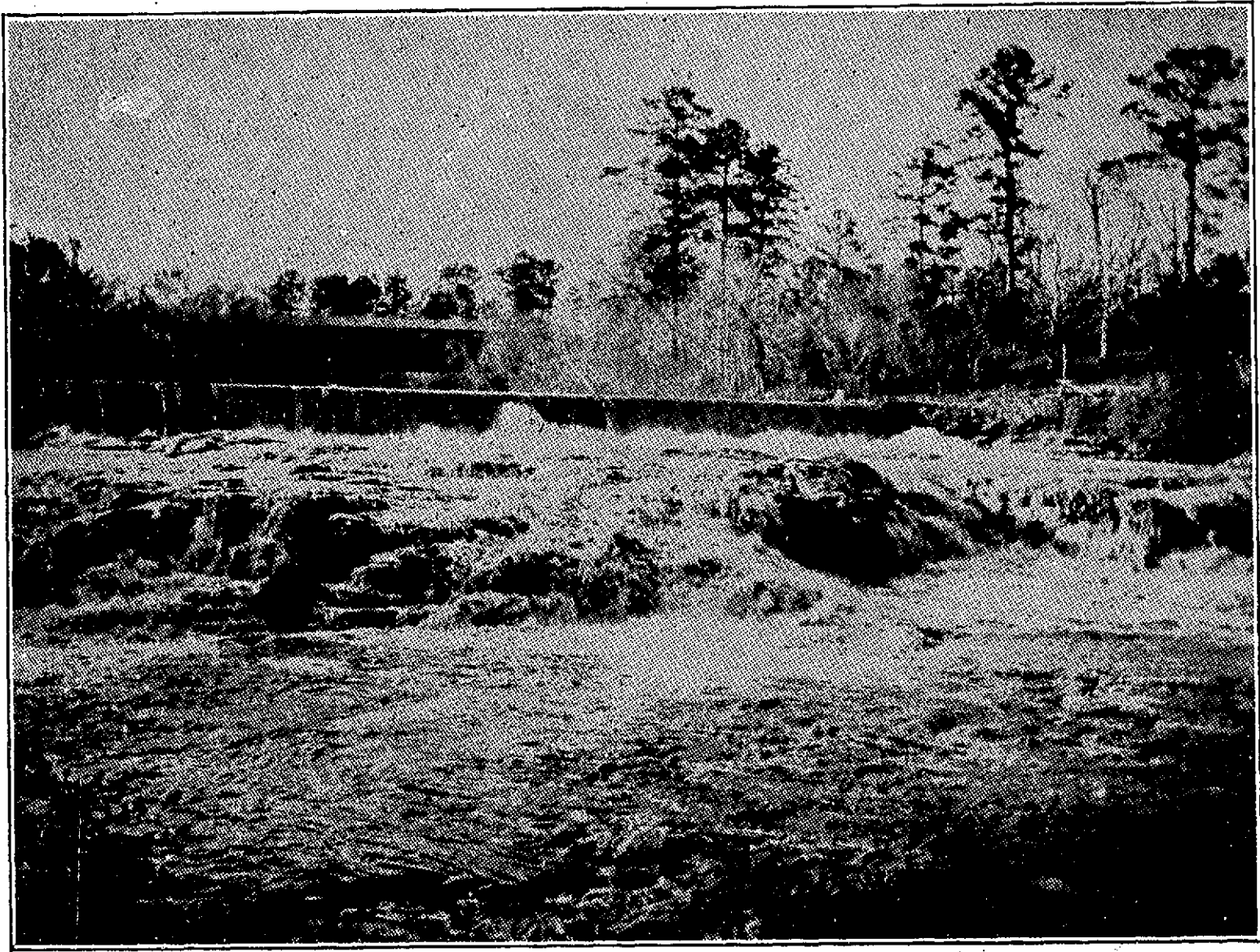
On the slab over Florence, daughter of Dr. T. F. and Julia Nolan, is written:

*"This lovely bud, so young and fair—
Called hence by early doom—
Came just to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise could bloom."*

Judge Lewis, Col. Lyman Martin, and Major Waddell will not rise on a coming morn at Crawford, they were laid away at Seale. Judge Williams, Mr. Barnett, Mr. McCoy and George Hooper (brother of the celebrated Johnson H.) went to Opelika when Lee County was created. Rafe Howard and Gus Owens later belonged to the Methodist Church at Vilula. I don't know whether their dust is there. Squire Woods, Squire Leary, Squire Underwood and Bryant Duncan sought greater fields even before Crawford entered the decline.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE

Even though Crawford has long since joined that group of Alabama "dead towns," the Court House never died. The Methodists took the bricks of the old building and erected themselves a church, 'God's little house by the side of the road.' Traveler, uncover when you pass that way.



MOFFETT'S MILL

At the falls of Wiwatunka, on the Little Uchee Creek, two miles north of Crawford. The last council of the Creek Indians before removal west was held here.

SEALE CEMETERY

Russell County

In loving Memory of / Richard / who died / July 24, 1898.

Sacred to the Memory / of / Little Mary / daughter of / Josiah & B. F. Allen / born / Sept. 8, 1866 / died / June 23, 1873.

Mary Elizabeth Allen / wife of Joseph Allen / born / May 22, 1842 / died / Nov. 9, 1885.

In loving memory / of / Walter T. Anderson / born / June 17, 1843 / died / Jan. 16, 1904 / CSA

In Memory of / My Mother / Martha T. Bass / wife of / P. A. Greene / Dec. 9, 1841 / July 31, 1902.

H. T. Benton / 1868-1919.

In loving memory / of / Jas. Henry Bickerstaff / born / in Russell County, Ala. / May 17, 1844 / died in Columbus, Ga. / May 18, 1906 / James Canty / C. S. A.

In loving remembrance of / Elizabeth V. Brannon / born / Nov. 17, 1836 / died / May 20, 1911.

To My Husband / G. T. Brannon / born / Aug. 27, 1856 / died / Feb. 11, 1897.

Sacred to the Memory / of / J. S. Brannon / born / March 15, 1868 / died / Feb. 5, 1905.

In loving memory of / John M. Brannon / born / Feb. 1, 1833 / died / Apr 20, 1904 / C. S. A. Cantey Chapter, / U. D. C.

John T. / son of / G. T. & S. G. Brannon / born Jan. 12 and died / July 30, 1885.

Mattie Lizzie / infant daughter / of / G. T. & S. G. Brannon / Sept. 2, 1890 / May 4, 1891.

James Fannie Burch / 1877 - 1903.

John S. Burch / born / Feb. 3, 1833 / died / Dec. 16, 1909.

Our Mother / Sarah J. Burch / Oct. 15, 1841 / Nov. 24, 1920.

Sarah L. Burch / born / March 22, 1837 / died / April 23, 1872.

(Masonic Emblem) / J. R. Cawley / born / March 10, 1827 / died / April 19, 1899.

In / Memory of / Mrs. Julia . / wife of / R. K. Chadwick / born / April 15, 1849 / died / July 7, 1887.

In loving Memory / of / Rufus Kemp Chadwick / Nov. 27, 1844 / Hiram, Alabama / July 10, 1906 / Seale, Alabama. / C. S. A.

WILLIAM HENRY / son of R. K. & J. R. / Chadwick / April 10, 1883 / Sept. 10, 1898.

Hugh Joseph Dudley / 1891-1925 / Loving, Loyal and True.

I. C. Evans / C.S.A.

Archer Chappell Ferrell / son of Henry Archer & / Bessie Chappell Ferrell / born / May 18, 1907 / died / Oct 21, 1907.

Bessie Chappell / wife of / Henry Archer Ferrell / Born in Bronwood, Georgia / Sept. 24, 1885 / Died in Seale, Alabama / May 21, 1907.

Fletcher Hugh Ferrell / Jan. 13, 1893 / Oct. 10, 1922.

George Archer Ferrell / born / Mar. 5, 1829 / Married Harriet T. / Lawson / Jan 11, 1850 / died / Feb 12, 1908 / C S A.

Harriet T. Lawson / wife of / G. A. Ferrell / born / Nov. 24, 1823 / died / May 7, 1907.

(Two unmarked graves in Ferrell lot.)

Exa Grant / wife of / Rev. W. T. Foster / died / July 31, 1905.

G. W. Fuller / C. S. A.

Claude C., Infant Son of / E. H. & S. E. Glenn.

E. H. Glenn / C. S. A.

In Memory of / my father / Peter A. Greene / Aug. 8, 1838 / Nov. 23, 1902 / C. S. A. / also C. S. A. by / Cantey Chapter, U.D.C.

In Memory of / Beverly H. Harris / Born Nov. 25, 1833 / Died Oct. 5, 1868.

In Memory of / Infant Daughter / of / B. H. & M. E. Harris / (no date given)

In Memory of / Little Nela / daughter of / B. H. & M. E. Harris / Mar. 22, 1858 / Died June 29, 1861.

C. W. Hearn / C. S. A.

In Memory of / W. J. Henry / Born Feb. 3, 1822 / In Monroe Co., Ga. / died in / Seale, Russell Co., / Alabama / Sept 7, 1880 / C.S.A. Cantey.

George Latimer Holland / 1878 - 1912.

Julian Bennet Holland / 1890 infant

In Memoriam / Ben Jennings / March 24, 1846 / Lancaster, Ky., / Dec. 19, 1901. / Seale, Alabama. / C. S. A.

In Memoriam / Virginia McFarlane / wife of / Ben Jennings / May 4, 1846 / Harris County, Ga. / Oct. 22, 1915 / Seale, Alabama.

To the Memory of / Edward J. Kirby / Born in Cork, Ireland / March 14, 1804 / Died in Seale, Alabama / May 1, 1880.

In memory of / W. H. Lancaster / born / Feb. 28, 1865 / died / Sep. 20, 1907.

In Memory of / Elizabeth G. Latimer / died Feb. 23, 1866 / aged 64 years.

In loving memory of / Anna Calhoun Martin / Aug. 26, 1837 / Jan. 12, 1908.

Lyman Waddell Martin / May 21, 1834 / Sep 26, 1915 / C. S. A. James Cantey Chapter.

W. M. Mathew / C. S. A.

James Billingslea Mitchell / born in / Glennville, Alabama / July 28, 1844 / died in / Seale, Alabama. / Feb. 24, 1891 / C. S.A.Canty Chapter.

Sacred to the Memory / of / Mary A. Mitchell / Born June 26, 1808 / Died / Dec. 23, 1881.

Rebecca Stone Ryan / beloved wife of / James Billingslea Mitchell / born in / Chapel Hill, N. C., / May 20, 1845 / died in / Sheffield, Alabama, / Jan 27, 1924.

Arthur Griffin / son of Dr. John K. / & Susan H. Oneal / born / June 19, 1864 / died / Aug. 13, 1884.

Mrs. Susan H. / wife of / Dr. John K. Oneal / born / April 22, 1830 / died / Oct. 21, 1884.

S. H. Pitts / C. S. A. / (James Canty)

Our Baby / Edward Gilmer / son of / E. G. & Susie F. / Ragland / October 25, 1895 / June 24, 1896.

In memory of / Susie F. Perry / wife of / E. G. Ragland / Oct. 28, 1863 / Mar. 19, 1908.

A. W. Ray / C. S. A. Cantey Chapter, / U. D. C.

Sacred to the Memory of / Angelina Elizabeth / Glenn / wife of / Henry O. Screws / April 27, 1821 / Aug. 27, 1896.

Henry Screws / by / James Cantey / Chapter, U. D. C., C. S. A.

Sacred to the Memory / of / Nellie Augusta / Daughter of / Henry O. & Angelina / Glenn Screws / Born in Glennville, Ala., / Died in Greenwood, S. C., / June 8, 1917.

Sacred to the Memory of / John W. Smith / Jan 14, 1818 / Died Dec. 1, 1893 / C. S. A. Cantey Chapter, / U. D. C.

Elizabeth Jane / Covington / wife of / Rev. John Wesley Solomon / Aug. 10, 1834-Jan. 29, 1921 / C S A.

Sacred to the Memory / of / Rev. John Wesley Soloman / born / in Twiggs County, Ga., / June 27, 1822 / Died in Seale, Alabama / May 16,

1901. / He was a member of the Georgia Methodist / Conference two years, when on removing to this / State, he joined the Alabama Conference at / Talladega in 1854, and continued a member until / he fell on sleep. /

A minister of superior intellectual strength / he mastered clearly the truths of the gospel, / and his pulpit deliveries enunciated and demonstrated these with commanding power.

He died as he had lived, in the full assurance of Christian faith.

.....

Ralph Howard / Soloman / June 17, 1869 / Aug. 17, 1897.

J. W. W. Smith / C. S. A.

Bryan Stark / May 6, 1906 / Jan 30, 1907.

Williams Evans Stark, Jr. / June 15, 1895 / Sept. 1, 1920. / World War Soldier.

Natilda W. Strong / 1812-1890.

R. A. Strong / C. S. A.

J. H. Stuart / C S A.

Samuel A. Tune / Aug. 26, 1861 / Sep. 30, 1921.

In / loving remembrance of / My Husband / Frank B. Vann / born / Feb. 13, 1854 / died / May 6, 1896.

In loving memory of / Edna Irene / daughter of / Z. T. & S. F. Vardeman / Jan. 6, 1899 / Aug. 21, 1917.

John T. Ware / born on Beach Island, S. C., / March 7, 1827 / died / Feby. 24, 1894 / C S A.

Judson J. Ware / born / Nov. 1, 1834 / died / Dec. 4, 1900 / C. S. A.

Lavinia Keyes Ware / born / Oct. 2, 1848 / died / March 1, 1893.

Harriet Ann / wife of / Richard J. Yarrington / born / May 27, 1837 / died Sept. 5, 1881.

The cemetery at Seale is not old. On the removal of the Methodist Church, known as Glenn Chapel, which was located about three and a half miles northeast down to the County seat in Seale, previously known as Silver Run, the first burials were made about 1858. Those who seek the genealogy of the original settlers in that locality will find a few burials at the Glenn Chapel site which was on the Sterling Bass plantation, located a short distance north of the road from Seale to Columbus, a half mile west of the present 1959 Mott plantation home. Sterling Bass had a residence near the church and there are a number of burials of his family and a few others in that place at his home. Hartwell Bass whose widow built the Mott plantation home about 1841, is buried at the Moreland cemetery on Ready Hill, a short distance to the right of the Seale to Columbus road and not far from the Hartwell Bass home (the Mott place). There are a number of burials in the Seale cemetery not marked and this above list does not appear to indicate any interments there subsequent to the early 1920's. Since that date several members of the families of early settlers at and near Seale have been brought back there for interment.

There is a burial place at old Vilula, the site being immediately adjacent to a former Methodist Church there and there is a large cemetery near Sand Fort, a few miles north of Seale. Most of the settlers at Seale, in the dates shortly following 1852 or 1853, were from Virginia and South Carolina. Many of them stopped on their Western migration, in Georgia and actually came into the Indian lands around 1840. The County-seat was removed from Crawford to Seale when the Mobile and Girard Railroad had reached a point thirty miles southwest of Girard.—(PAB)

HOWARD CEMETERY

6 Miles East of Seale,

Russell County, Alabama

Our Brother / Lieut. Andrew Jackson Calhoun / Born / Oct. 15, 1836
/ died from a wound received at the battle / of Chickamauga, Tenn. /
October 8, 1863.

Our Father / Elisha Calhoun / Born / Feb. 2, 1804 / died / Septem-
ber 15, 1879.

Sacred to the Memory of / EZEKIEL CALHOUN / who was born /
July 28, 1811 / and died / Aug. 5, 1847. / This was erected by his brothers
/ Robert & Patrick Calhoun.

In Loving Memory of / Hanna Louisa / Calhoun / 1812-1859 /
Blessed are the pure in / heart for they shall see God.

Ida Lou Calhoun / Born / April 12, 1858 / died / Oct. 21, 1861.

Sacred / to the Memory of / JOHN L. CALHOUN / who was born
in / Abbeville District, S. C. / July A.D. 1800 / and died in Crawford,
Alabama / May 5th A.D. 1849. / "I shall arise to judgment" / This tomb
is erected by his wife / Hannah L. Calhoun as a testimony of her / love
and affection.

In Loving Memory of / Lewis Calhoun Martin / son of / Anna Calhoun
/ and / Llman Waddell Martin / 1865 - 1885 / We asked life of him of
Thee, / and Thou gave him / eternal life.

JOHN CALHOUN / Born / December 31, 1774 / Died / November
15, 1859 / Erected by his Son / P. Calhoun.

In Memory of / PATRICK CALHOUN / Born in Jones Co. Georgia
/ November 26th 1808 / Died in Montgomery Co. Ala. / Oct. 1865.

ROBERT CALHOUN, / was born / Oct. 16th 1801 / and died / in
Montgomery Co. Ala. / Dec. 13th 1858 / Erected by his brother / Patrick
Calhoun / (H. McCauley / Columbus / Ga.-stone-mason).

Our Mother / Sarah A. Lester / wife of / Elisha Calhoun / Born /
April 21, 1820 / died / Dec. 24, 1858.

Sacred / to the memory of / Eliza J. / daughter of / Ralph O. & Euphemia / Howard / Died July 20, 1844 / aged 15 years / Her dying words were to / console her living friends / Prepare to meet her.

In Memory of / Ella / Daughter of / R. O. & Euphemia / Howard / Born October 2nd / 1850 / Died November 15th / 1866. / Bright, Transient, Chaste / As Morning Dew she sparkled / Was Exhaled, and went to Heaven.

In Memory of / Emma C. / daughter of Ralph O. / & Euphemia / Howard / Died Aug. 18, 1845 / aged 1 year & 3 months.

In memory of / Euphemia Howard / born / May 12, 1807 / died / May 4, 1890.

Frances Anderson / Howard / August 5, 1851 / died / June 29, 1920.

James P. Howard / Born / Dec. 18, 1833 / Died / Jan 25, 1904.

In Memory of / Mary E. C. / Daughter of / R. O. & Euphemia / HOWARD / Died Dec. 2, 1848 / Aged 2 years.

Lou Howard / born / Sept. 6th 1839 / died / Feb. 3rd 1917.

In Memory of / John C. / son of / Ralph O & Euphemia / Howard / Died May 25, 1843, / aged 1 year.

In memory of / Ralph O. Howard / Born / February 23rd, 1797 / died / December 22nd, 1869.

In / Memory of / Robert N. Howard / Born / Aug. 22, 1831 / Died / October 5, 1871.

Thos. B. Howard / Born / February 3rd 1836 / died / April 5, 1877.

Infant children of / T. B. & F. A. Howard.

THOMAS A. HOWARD / Born / June 23, 1861 / Died / Sept. 19, 1886.

In / Memory of / WILLIAM J. HOWARD / Born / July 18, 1827 / Died / February 17, 1865.

Alfred Renfroe / Born / October 1813 / died August 1857.

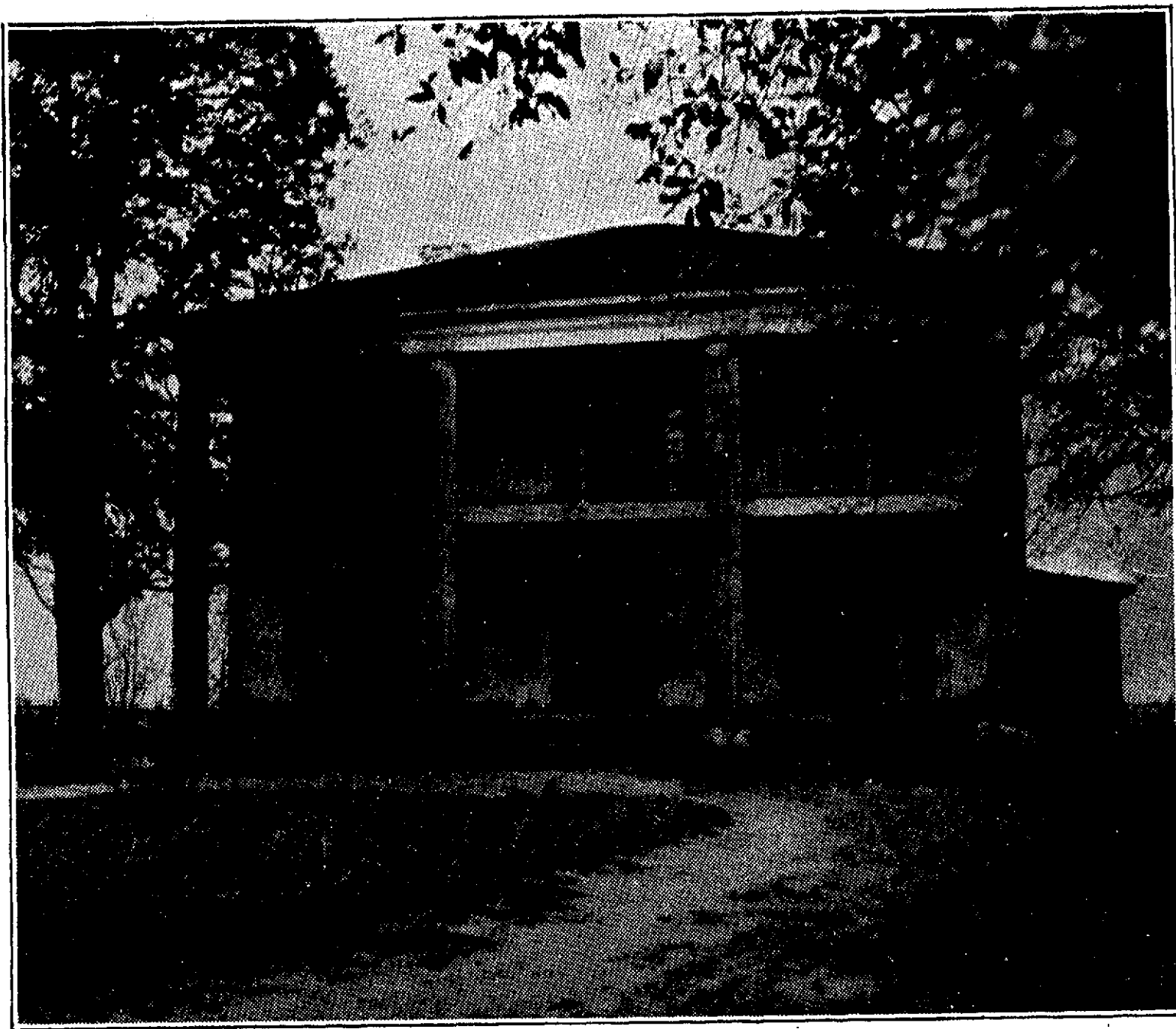
Charlie J. Renfroe / Born / April 23, 1837 / died / 1852.

Geo. H. Renfroe / Born / May 26, 1833 / died / December 5, 1889.

Rhoda G. Renfroe / Born / July 19, 1815 / died / Jan. 28, 1889.

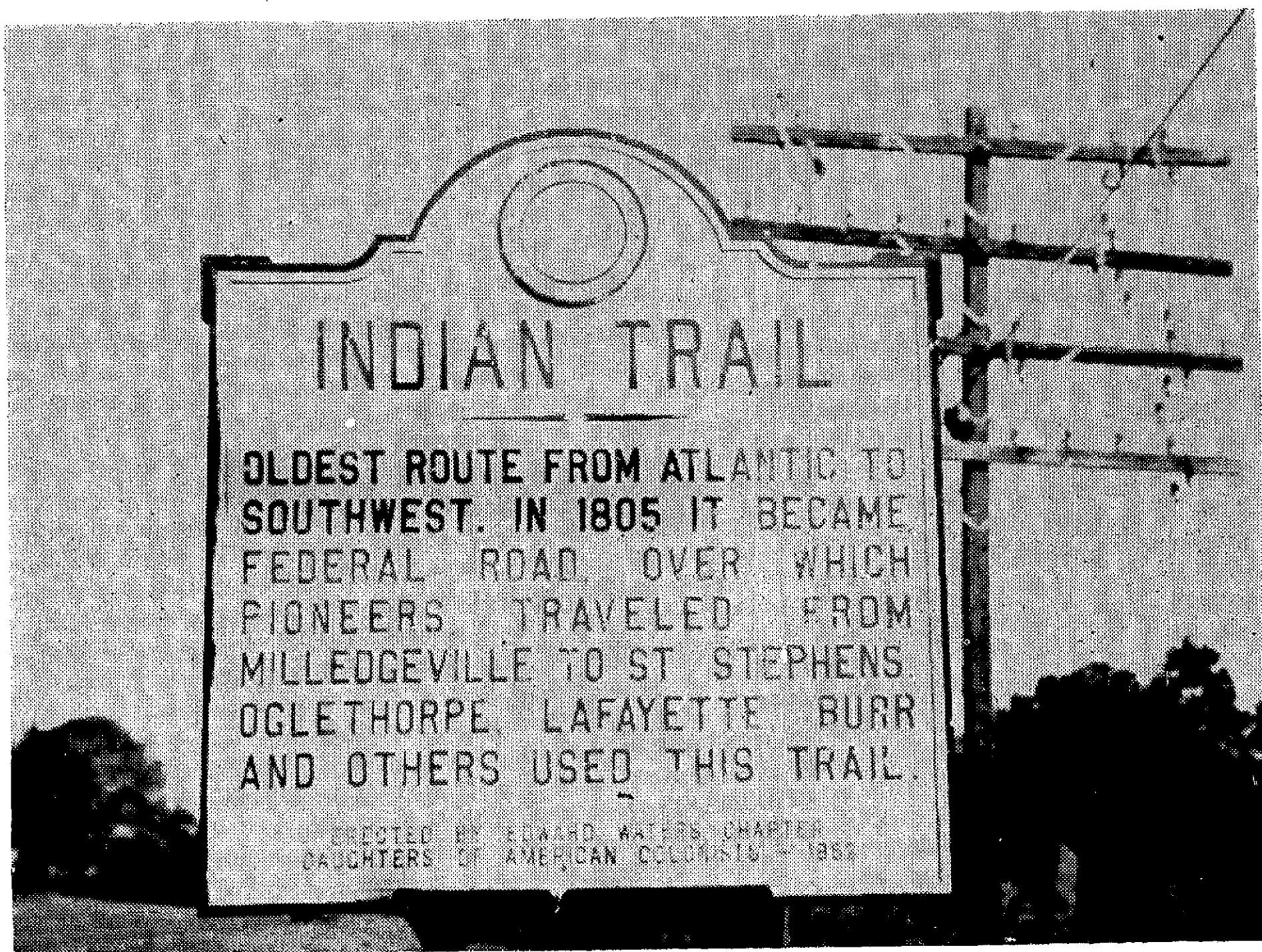
Sacred / to the Memory of / CATHERINE ROCKMORE / who was
born 24th February 1784 / and died / 27th July 1847 / Aged 63 years 5
months / and 3 days.

* The above list of interments in the Howard Cemetery, southeast of Seale, are shown to indicate references to the early families in Russell County who came into the former Creek Nation about the time of the removal of the Indians, in 1836. The members of the Calhoun family buried here were all of that distinguished group of which John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was one. The Andersons, Howards, Renfroes and others in that cemetery, some of whose graves are not marked, were all from the upper off the coast districts of South Carolina. The dates of the births of these parties would obviously indicate that they were born in South Carolina. Some of these families moved from Crawford, down to Seale, at the time of the removal of the Court House to the new town of the railroad about 1857 or 1858. The old home of Mr. Ralph Howard, a typical example of the cross hall type is still standing and is a picturesque old building. Editor.



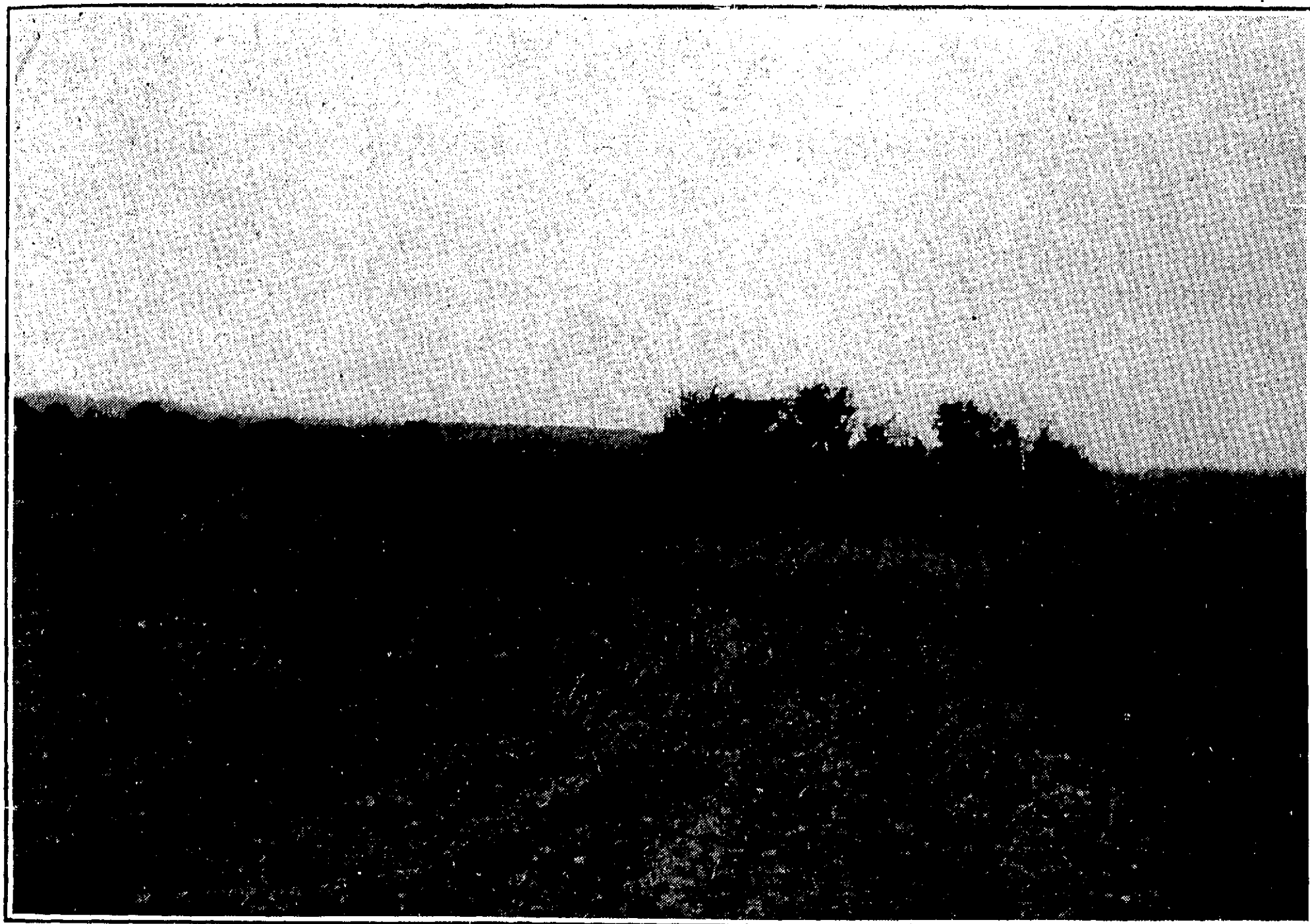
BASS HOME

Erected by Mrs. Elizabeth Moreland Bass, 1840.



FEDERAL ROAD MARKER

This tablet on the main route of U. S. 341, Phenix City to Marianna, Florida, is three miles northeast of Seale at the home of Col. Mott, the old Elizabeth Bass plantation home.



COWETA INDIAN MOUND
At Abercrombie Bend, Chattahoochee River



Ceremonial Implement from Coweta Mound

RUSSELL COUNTY PLACE NAMES *

Present day names perpetuating aboriginal and early historic points in the county.

By

Peter A. Brannon

BROKEN ARROW CREEK.—A small stream, having its head waters one half mile east of the Public road, *via* Brickyard, from Columbus to Eufaula which proceeds past Flournoy's Station, passes old Asbury Mission site (now known as the Bush place) and touches the main highway near the C of Ga R.R. viaduct bridge at Fort Mitchell station. The stream rises two miles west of the railroad station. It flows in a general easterly direction and enters the Chattahoochee River one and one-half miles due east, adjoining the old Indian town of Kawita. The present name of the stream was given by members of the Flournoy family. It had been referred to on early maps as Likaska Creek. This name, which should have been "Li-ikatchka", perpetrates the Lower Creek Indian village, probably located several miles below the mouth of the stream and on the Georgia side. It had, however, a ford landing on the west side of the river. The name is the Creek word for "place where arrows are broken." The ford at Li-katchka, is referred to in early U. S. documents as "the military ford." The main path crossing of the stream was higher up, at a point opposite Fort Mitchell.

BUSH PLACE.—The designation at the present time of the plantation on which was located Asbury Mission, a school established by the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church just out of Kawita town and close enough to Fort Mitchell to be under the protection of the Agency there. Reverend Wm. Capers, afterwards Bishop Capers of the Methodist Church, was superintendent and James Smith, a venerable preacher was in charge of this particular school. The Mission was abandoned about 1830. Its administration was attended with some difficulties because of the reputed opposition of the Indians who were supported by the Agent in their contentions. This charge was used by Governor Troup of Georgia against Col. Crowell the Agent, but was not proven. Lee Compere the Baptist minister at Tukabachi and many others destined later to be connected with the history of the section, were at times here.

* This paper prepared especially for a number of Arrow Points, embodies in a measure, a paper very similar, and published in Vol. 1, No. 4, October 5, 1920. The material is used in order that the contribution may be made in this way to the work of the recently organized historical society in that county.

FORT BAINBRIDGE.—A military post, really a stockaded embankment, established as a supply base and garrisoned with a small detachment during the Indian troubles of 1813. It was located just inside the line between Macon and Russell. General John Floyd with his Georgians established the place in the fall of 1813 at the time of his march into the Creek Country. It was maintained for a short time after the expedition retired from the Creek Country by U. S. troops. Being on the main Indian path through the Nation the influence of the place was considerable. After 1816 a tavern was maintained here by Capt. Kendall Lewis, formerly a Lieutenant in the . S. A., and one time chief of Benjamin Hawkins', the Indian Agent's scouts, and a citizen of Georgia. Capt. Lewis married the daughter of Big Warrior the chief of the Upper Creeks. His establishment at Fort Bainbridge was one of a wide reputation. The hospitality of the place enjoyed a comment not surpassed in America. A British traveler of 1820 makes the statement, that the accommodations at the tavern were superior to any that he enjoyed during his tour of America. Although the post office was in late years called Borom and the map references show it as Boromville, it is shown on all topographical charts up to 1892. Ayres Turpin, the original postmaster, after its establishment as an office, held this position ten years. His descendants live yet on property adjoining. The place enjoyed mail facilities as early as 1818. The property was owned by William Mitchell a descendant of an early settler there, Big Warrior's residence, later the home of his son Tuskena, was in the present county of Macon, one-fourth of a mile west.

CHEHAW.—One of the plantations, property of Dr. Gordon Chambers of Columbus, Ga., on which is located the site of the Creek town of "Chiaha." It is one mile east of the old Oswichee post office. The name is perpetuated too, in a station on the Western Railway of Alabama east of the city of Montgomery, some 35 miles. The earliest reference to the name is in the DeSoto narratives, when his expedition reached a point positively located about the Alabama-Georgia line and on the Coosa River, bearing that name.

COCHGALEGHEE CREEK.—A stream whose head-waters spring half a mile south of the Columbus to Crawford road, and three-fourth of a mile south-west of Ladonia. It flows south-easterly and enters the Chattahoochee River on its western side, one-fourth of a mile south of the line, 32° 25', north latitude. The stream retains its aboriginal name. The spelling is given by Hawkins as "Kateskeleiau." Upper Kawita, a branch of the headquarters town, was a half mile from its mouth up this stream. The location of the village, has been credited to the large mound on the Fitzgerald plantation east of Brickyard, but late investigations prove that this conclusion was in error. That mound marks the site of

the burial ground of the head town of Kawita, though it does not contain burials.

COWIKEE CREEK.—The name of three branches of a large stream, principally in the present Barbour county and draining the south-western corner of this county and perpetuating the name of the Hitchiti town located at its junction with the Chattahoochee river. Early translations of the word said it referred to "quails," later ethnologists have concluded it to designate in the Creek tongue "water-carrying place." The Hitchiti derivation of the word is not positive.

FLOURNOYS.—A flag stop on the Central of Georgia Railroad 7 miles south of Columbus, Ga., 1½ miles west of the Chattahoochee River, and called for the family of Major Flournoy, an early settler killed by the Indians in 1836, at the stage road crossing, on the Columbus to Eufaula road, a half mile south of the present community of Vilula. Maj. Flournoy's plantation was located near the present Hirsch's and he was traveling from here to Columbus when waylaid and killed. A former slave, "Soocky," now resides on the plantation of Capt. Bush, at Hirsch's. She recalls vividly the circumstances.

GIRARD.—That city in the eastern part of the county, by a recent Act of the Legislature, consolidated with Phenix City to be called "Brandon."* It is embodied in the old Marshall's Reservation, a tract set aside by treaty as the private property of the Marshall brothers, half breed Indians, and including territory extending as far south as the territory three miles south of Girard, and well north of Phenix City. The town's name perpetuates the name of Stephen Girard of Philadelphia. The Marshalls, Indians of considerable property, owned slaves and in later days, were respected. By consanguinity they were related to Paddy and Tom Carr, too, large land owners, after the Treaty of 1814, and even up to the removal West in 1837.

HATCHECHUBBEE.—A village on the C of Ga. R.R. seven miles west of the county seat. Also the name of a stream draining much of the western section of the county. It perpetuates both an aboriginal town and two stream names in the Creek Nation. The town was located probably on the present Hatchachubbee Creek, higher up than the village of today and on the plantation of Mr. Warren Woolfolk. The name is made of two Creek words "Tchapa", meaning "half way" or "middle", and the very common and prevalent Creek word "hatchi", meaning "creek", "stream", or "water course." Both in the Lower Creek and in the Upper Creek Nations are to be found streams bearing this name. It was doubtless given because of the fact that they were midway between many and frequently used places. According to Hawkins, this village was settled

* This Act never became operative.

from Sawokli, a large town located at the mouth of this stream. In Hawkins' report, this stream is referred to as Welaune and is set down as Yellow Water Creek. "Oui" or "Wiwa", is the Creek word of "water," Launi being an abbreviation of the word designating "yellow" or "green." We are positive that the stream now bearing this name, is the one referred to by Hawkins, as Welaune Creek, though at the present time, there is such a stream name in Barbour County, five miles south of the line.

HIGH LOG.—One of the branches of Hatchachubbee Creek emptying its waters into that stream two miles south of the town of that name. Only recently has the location of High Log town been established. It is now practically certain that a village stood at the mouth of this stream. Among the traders it was called Fullemmy's town. They further designated it "High Log" because the trading path approached it over a high log. In later historic days, a town of this name was located in the edge of Okefienokee swamp, Georgia, settled by people from this village. It was a branch town of Sawakli, therefore probably Hitchiti people.

HITCHITI.—A former community on the highway between Seale and Uhland, the main settlement of which is now known as "Hynam." A bridge crossing Uchee Creek perpetuates the aboriginal name. The town in prehistoric times was located near Fitzsimmons' Landing on the Chattahoochee River east of old Oswichee. These people here amalgamated into the Creek Nation though they never spoke the language. From them mainly sprung the Seminoles of Florida. The word means "to look up stream."

IHAGEE.—Sometimes shown as Haigee, Hyagee, Ihaggee, Haggeee, and even as Hawggie, the name of a stream whose headwaters are south of a ridge below the Central of Georgia Railroad on the old Pearce plantation, two and a half miles north east of Seale. The stream flows in a generally south-easterly direction entering the Chattahoochee River one-half mile east of Cottonton Landing. The stream was so called by the aborigines and evidences of a considerable village are present near its head waters, on the south side, and on the old Billups plantation south-east of Seale. On its eastern bank and near the Chattahoochee River are evidences of another large village. It is assumed that both were Hitchiti towns, as the word can be translated in that language only. It signifies "the groaners."

JESSUP'S HILL.—A location on the lower Howard Mill Road, in the south-eastern part of the county and according to Dr. Robert N. Pitts, is so-called from the early tradition that here Gen. Jessup's army camped on the march to Florida. The Alabama volunteers cooperated with the U. S. soldiers under Gen. Jessup, headquarters of the former being at

Fort Moore (High Log town) and the latter at Fort Mitchell. While Gen. Jessup was present but little, (the General being more partial to his headquarters at the hotel in Columbus, Georgia) scouting parties from his main army saw service in the entire section of the county, and they may have at some time camped on this hill.

FORT MITCHELL.—At present, a post-office, railway station and community site, a U. S. military establishment 1813-1837, ten miles south-west of Columbus, Georgia, on the C of Ga. R.R. two miles south-west of old Kawita, and marking the entry site of the Federal road into the present State of Alabama. It is located back from the river on the high ground, one half mile. The establishment was made by the Georgia militia in 1813 and called to honor Governor David Brydie Mitchell (a Scotchman). It was early taken over by U. S. troops and at times as many as four batteries of artillery and two companies of infantry were garrisoned here. The sub-agent until 1820 and Col. John Crowell the regular U. S. Indian agent from 1821 to 1836, maintained his residence here. The headquarters of the Government were located adjacent. Remains of the fort, the military cemetery, and tombs of the Agent and several early pioneer settlers, are still to be seen here. It was here that Gen LaFayette made his entry into the Creek Nation, being received by the Alabama troops, April 1, 1825. Here was played the last ball game engaged in by the Creek Indians before their removal West. Here were organized and trained some Alabama regiments at the beginning of the War between the States.

OLD FEDERAL ROAD.—A highway traversing the county east to west, which crosses the Chattahoochee River by ferry and opposite Fort Mitchell, proceeding west to a point half mile down stream from Youngs' bridge, on Big Uchee Creek, probably crossing the Uchee just below the influx of the two streams (Big and Little), through the Young plantation, Bass Plantation, Clifton plantation, Brannon place, thence due west *via* Gallups, Weaver, Porter, Smith Plantations through Uchee post-office, Fort Bainbridge, Creek Stand, Fort Hull, across Line Creek, through Mt. Meigs, south-west to Tensaw and St. Stephens. The road originally established by treaty, with the natives, 1805, as a path, was enlarged to a road, 1811, and officially designated as the "Federal Road." From time immemorial it had been the main highway of travel for aboriginal peoples from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi settlements. As a road, it was the original highway through Alabama and was the route over which all early settlement into the State traveled. It was designated on the early documents as the "Milledgeville to St. Stephens route." Taverns from the time of its establishment and up to the end of the stage coach days, were to be found about every 14 miles along the route. Haynes Crabtree's place at Uchee Creek, (at the site of the present concrete bridge on Uchee Creek

just north of the Central Railroad) was the first stop in the present State of Alabama. After a few years existence here, the tavern moved over to the Agency at the Military Fort (Fort Mitchell) and is referred to as Crowell's Johnston's and Anthony's Inn. Royston's Inn at Sanford, Lewis' Tavern at Fort Bainbridge, were early stopping places. A post route was established by Act of Congress over the road in 1818. Post-offices then existed at the Uchee Creek site, the name being changed several times, and the main distribution of mail along the route being in the manner of our present day Star Routes. LaFayette travelled over the road in 1825.

OSWICHEE.—A rural community, formerly a post-office, three miles south of Fort Mitchell and about three miles west of the Chattahoochee River, south of Uchee Creek, and perpetuating the name of the Lower Creek town of Osotchi. The American village occupied practically the site of the aboriginal town. Chiaha, Osotchi and Yuchi were contingent villages. Much aboriginal remains are yet to be seen at these places. These people probably Hitchitis, were from the very earliest times settled among the Creeks and in some cases had intermarried, but were not of their blood.

SAND FORT.—A rural locality, but sparsely settled at the present time, formerly a post-office, six miles north-west of Seale on the Federal Road, and so-called because of the erection at that place of an earth work of sand, on the march back from the Creek Country, of Floyd's Georgia in 1814. The place served as a rendezvous then and again in 1836 during the Indian disturbances of that date, but was of minor importance. It was one of the early post-offices in the county and was the center of an early settled locality. In 1836 the store-keeper there had the unique experience of being marooned and prevented by a guard of hostile Indians from leaving his house, and it was necessary for him to subsist himself for more than a week on bread, the dough of which was made with whiskey from his stock of goods.

TATILLABA.—Some times Tuttillaba, some times Tuttillosi, a stream formed from Watermellon and Silver Run Creeks, and perpetuates the Hitchiti town of Tatalosi, originally seated in west Georgia, but in early historic times located somewhere east of the present stream of that name, and about the Hog Island community, east of the old Pitts plantation. The streams going to make up this larger one, drain a section of the county as far north as Sand Fort.—Watermellon, having its spring at Sand Fort (The one which furnished the post when located there), and Silver Run a name given by the Strong family about 1855 and reputed to be the translation of the Indian name for this water course. The latter stream gave the name to the town established thereon at that time and which through successive changes became Seale of the present day. On a branch of this stream to the east and near the limits of the town of today have been found burials accompanied by pots (not urns) and it is assumed

that the village which probably gave the name to the stream was located here. Then too, on the section line between 30 and 31, is another mound, marking a site on the lower waters of Watermellon Creek.

UCHEE CREEKS.—The two largest streams in the county, locally known as Big and Little Uchee, which combine forming the Uchee Creek at a point just north of the old Federal Road crossing three miles west of Fort Mitchell. These waters drain practically the entire northern section of the present county of Russell and the southern section of Lee. All early maps refer to Little Uchee Creek as Wetumpka Creek. The survey of 1833, locates Wetumpka Council House just about the present Russell and Lee County line northeast of the village of Crawford, and with this fact, we must conclude that Witumki town was here rather than 12 miles up the main branch of the stream. Col. Hawkins' statement is that the right fork was the Wetumpka branch, the left fork the Hosapaligee. Directions are reckoned geographically facing down stream, this would indicate that in Hawkins' time (1796) the Little Uchee was the Hosapoligee branch. It is possible that after the abandonment of the large village, evidences of which are today seen near Perry's ford on Big Uchee, the people moved up on Little Uchee, northeast some 5 or 6 miles. Gen. Thomas Woodward attended a council at the Wetumpka House, after the land session of 1832 when the natives met here to discuss the advisability of complying with the treaty. The meeting took place at the present site of Moffitts Mill, (northeast of Crawford and about the county line.) At the mouth of Uchee Creek was the town of Yuchi from which it takes its name. Here was born Timpoochee Barnard, son of Timothy Barnard a Scotchman and a Yuchi woman. He is buried at Fort Mitchell. Wetumpka according to Hawkins, a branch village of Kawita was 12 miles up the right fork and the name indicates "tumpblin waters." Rapids in the two streams at a distance of 12 miles to the northwest of the mother town, by a coincidence, would give the opportunity for a village called from that significance, to have been placed on either of the streams. In earlier days when Big Uchee was much larger, it was fordable only just below the rapids at the present Perry's Ford and opposite to the Town House Posts, which even as late as 1890 stood near Stinking Jim Pond. A post-office in the western part of the county, one time a village of some consequence, further perpetuates the name.

WATOOLA.—A rural community and a stream name both in the north-western section of the county and near Marvyn. The name perpetuates a Lower Creek village "Watulahoka" located according to the Creek Migration Legend on Watulahatchi, the stream meaning in our language, "Crane Whooping Creek." Evidently Whooping Cranes were there at the first coming of the natives from the West.

WEOLUSTEE.—Some times Welester, Weolester, Willester, Will Lester. A stream which retains its aboriginal name. The word is from Wiwa or Ouiwa, meaning "black," literally "black waters." It is so called from the color of the black marl bottom which reflects through its clear waters. This stream enters Watermellon Creek and is really the main or large branch of the two. It was on the south bank and at the stage road crossing, that in 1836 Major Flournoy was killed by the Indians and which precipitated the bad feeling among the settlers and the natives of that period. The stream forms a part of Hatchechubbee Creek.

WITUMKA.—The old name of one branch of Uchee Creek (see title Uchee Creeks, this sketch). Practically all early maps show the present Little Uchee Creek as Wetumpka or Witumka. Hawkins as already stated, refers to the main branch of Uchee Creek as Witumka. The map shown in this number, and made in 1836, at the time of the Indian disturbances shows the upper stream now designated as Little Uchee, as Big Uchee Creek. This would explain the designation of that branch as the Wetumpka branch. Taking this fact into consideration, the town site at Perry's Ford is not Wetumpka as is contended for by some.

This county is rich in further suggestions in its place names and it shows less desire on the part of the people to depart from their early associations, than practically any subdivision of the State. Seale, the county seat, it was from 1858 till moved to Phenix City, bears the name of Arnold Seale, a man who saw service against the Indians and who helped to adjust their differences with the early pioneer developers of the county.

The name of the county itself, honors the memory of Gilbert Christian Russell, Colonel of the old 3rd Infantry U.S.A., appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from his native State of Tennessee and graduated and assigned to the 2nd Infantry November, 1803. After having seen service in the War of 1813 in the South, he resigned June 15, 1815. During his connection with the Army, he was at times at Fort Bainbridge, Fort Hull, and Fort Mitchell, and it was fitting that this new county should bear his name.

John Crowell, a native of North Carolina, whose bones rest on Fort Mitchell hill, "amid a company in which no man need be ashamed to be picked up with in a coming day", honored the county with his citizenship. Col. Crowell appointed as the Territorial delegate, 1817, Alabama's first Congressman, 1819, served as U.S. representative in the Creek Nation 1821-1836, and though his administration passed through stormy periods when Governor Troup and other Georgians sought to embarrass him, he left a memory and a name to honor his connection with the county's history. Though never married, the descendants of his brothers and sisters own at the present time, the agency site at old Fort Mitchell. During 122 years it remained in the possession of this one family.

ORIGIN OF COUNTY NAME

Gilbert Christian Russell of Tennessee was commissioned ensign of the 2nd Infantry Nov. 22, 1803 and was promoted 2nd Lt. Sept. 3, 1804 and 1st Lt. Feb. 28, 1807. The same year he resigned. On May 3, 1808 he was appointed captain of the 7th Infantry; on May 9, 1809 he was made major of the 5th Infantry, and on June 6, 1811, lt. col. of the 3rd Infantry. Promoted to colonel of the 20th Infantry March 9, 1814, he was transferred to the 3rd Infantry. Nov. 18, 1814 which he commanded until he was honorably discharged June 15, 1815.

Heitman, *Historical Register, U. S. Army*, Vol. 1, p. 853.

COL. MILTON OF THE 3RD INFANTRY

Homer Virgil Milton of Georgia was appointed major of the 3rd Infantry Regiment May 3, 1808. On September 3, 1810 he became lieutenant colonel of the 6th Infantry, transferring to the 5th Infantry two years later. He was again in the 3rd Infantry serving as colonel from August 15, 1813 until November 30, 1814 when he resigned. He was at times at Fort Mitchell.

Heitman, *Historical Register, U. S. Army*, Vol. 1, p. 714.

WETUMCA COUNCIL HOUSE

May of the early maps of this State, in fact all of them up to recent years, showed just above the present Russell County's northern line a square mile designated as "Wetumka Council-House." Whether this section was set apart by the Treaty of 1832 as a Public Reservation or not, is not known. Certain it is, that it must have been a place of some importance. The most direct and positive indication of the point, is the statement by Gen. Thomas Woodward to this effect, "I met an intelligent young man at an Indian council at Oweatumka-chee or Falls of Little Uchee Creek (where my old friend and camp-mate Col. Henry Moffett afterwards erected some mills.)" Moffetts Mill is standing at the present day. The local traditions say he erected these mills before the removal of the Indians to the West

Col. Benjamin Hawkins the Indian Agent, in his sketch of the Creek Country, gives "Wetumcau" as a small town on the left bank of the creek below the falls. He says the creek was the main branch of the Uchee Creek and the town was 12 miles north-west from the mother town of Kawita. A map of Russell County made in 1836 shows what we now term the Little Uchee, as the main branch of the stream. This being the case, the location of Wetumcau (of Hawkins), on the Little Uchee of today is indicated. At the present time we speak of the southern branch of the creek as "Big Uchee Creek." By a strange coincidence a town site is found on both Big and Little Uchee, by actual path distance, 12 miles north-west of Kawita. The settlers belonging to the town extended along the stream for three miles. Their crops were in the rich bends of the creek. Some had cattle and hogs and the range was fine for stock.

By actual survey, the Council-House was located in T. 18, R. 28, E. and in the eastern half (just over the line or possibly immediately on the line) of Sec. 36.

The records of the U. S. Land office, (those in the Secretary of State of Alabama's office,) show the east half, 318.72 acres sold to Henry Moffett and associates, October 7, 1839, under the provisions of the Treaty of 1832, "for Yar-kin-ar." The survey map, shows crudely drawn thereon the house itself. It is located west of the bend of Little Uchee Creek and in the fork north of a small stream entering from the west, and which joins this stream immediately on the range line. The eastern boundary line is shown in the notes to have been surveyed by Volney Piel, in the 3rd, and 4th, quarters of 1832, under a contract dated the 10th, September of that year, and paid for on the first quarter of the year of 1833. The survey

is signed at Florence April 16, 1834, by John H. Weakley, the Surveyor General.

The present day owner of the property on which is located Moffett's mill, Mr. Wm. R. Blanchard of Columbus, Georgia, has called his place "Tuskoona Farm." The records show that *Tus-ca-nar*, was assigned the south half of Sec. 26, that section which is north of this section. The name is doubtless "Tuskena." Big Warrior, long time head-chief of the Upper Creeks, had a son by this name and while his residence was not here, he may have owned the property. Negroes living on the Blanchard plantation at the present time claim to have seen the old chief and while he was not an old man at the time of the removal West in 1836, the statement that "he was the old Chief" may be exaggerated.

Deeds in the hands of Capt. Blanchard in Columbus show that Yar-kin-har the same man as referred to above, the last syllable spelled *Har*, deeded the property as early as 1834. This would indicate the transfer made two years prior to the removal West. Sun-te, transferred in the same year, the east half of the adjoining section (35). If Maj. Moffett bought these lands, of the Indians at that time, he doubtless erected the mill now standing shortly thereafter.

The small stream south of the Council-House site is at this time known as Tuskoona Creek and tradition says that it was here that the man whose name it bears lived. General Woodward writes of the Council of 1832 as follows:

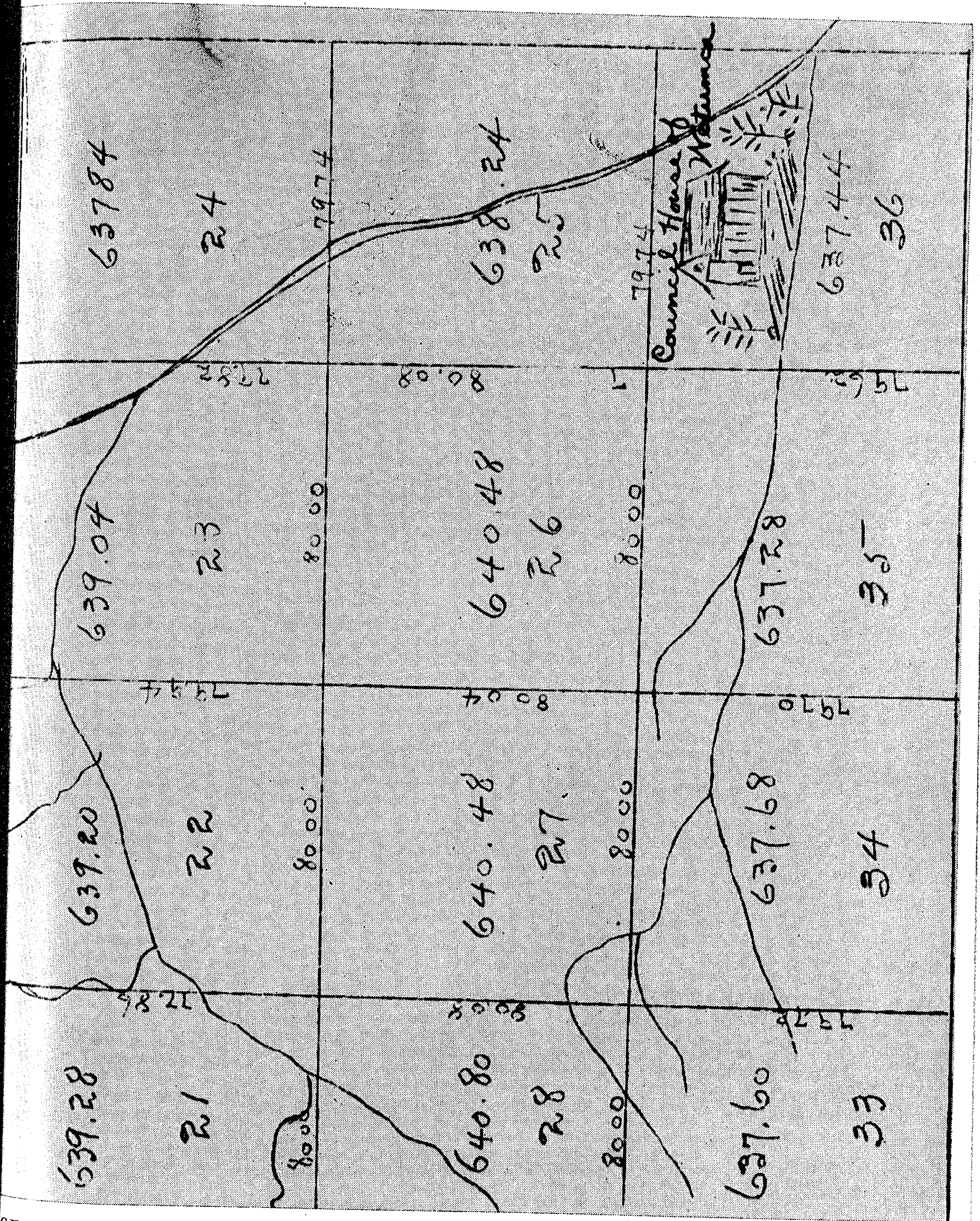
"The Council was in the fall of 1832. Some Cherokees had been invited or requested by the whites to attend the Council in order to encourage the Creeks to emigrate. Among the Cherokees were old Ridge, and his son, John Ridge, (who has been killed since by the Ross family in Arkansas,) Davy Van, and others. The Creeks were soured, and I knew it—for I lived within two miles of the head chief, and knew his feelings, and communicated them to Col. Crowell. He soon discovered the great disinclination the chiefs had to going into Council, and used every exertion to prevent liquor being brought into camp. But by some means, some negroes belonging to a half breed, Joe Marshall, got some whiskey into camp. There was an order for it to be destroyed, and the whiskey was poured out on the ground, which seemed not to suit the tastes of some whites as well as the Indians. It appeared that a white man had hired the negroes to carry the whiskey to camp, and it was proposed to flog the negroes; but Marshall objected, stating that the white men were to blame. A general fight commenced with the Indians themselves, and a great many whites left the camp, not knowing but that a general massacre was to take place. Marshall's party was the weakest, and

seemed to be giving way. I remarked to McLemore, who was standing by me, that Marshall was a good man, and had been a great friend to the whites in the Creek war, and that I disliked to see him backed out; that was enough, Charley walked into the thickest of it, among knives, clubs, everything else. Wherever he went, he opened their ranks, and Marshall soon quit winner. That was Charles McLemore. I have seen some trouble, and think I know something of men; but there is not one in a hundred who would have risked so much and showed the daring that McLemore did that night, and under such circumstances. Peace to the good and brave."

Mrs. Etta Blanchard Worsley of Columbus, Ga., has brought together a number of traditions connected with the old locality. She has made pictures of three of Major Moffett's old slaves yet living who recall the Indians. Mary Ann Moffett said to be 108 years old now lives on an adjoining plantation. There are traditions here similar to those often heard in Alabama, in sections formerly occupied by the Indians. One, that of a native returning from the Territory to the Old Nation, quietly appears, remains several days, is observed digging at various places, and as quietly leaves. These stories, while many are exaggerated, have a basis of truth, in that during the years after the Treaty of 1832, and before the removal West, many of these people received in exchange for their plots of land, sums of money. Evidently these were put either in old original hand-made native pots or in copper or brass kettles purchased from the traders, and buried. There are on record, numbers of cases of settlers, in after years, plowing up kettles containing coins. These are merely demonstrations that these sums of money were actually buried by the natives and that during the assignment incident to their removal to the West in the Fall of 1836, they were not allowed to dig them up. The return of these people to the Nation in east Alabama would indicate that in after years some members of the family was posted as to the old whereabouts of this kettle or pot, and sent back for it.

The tradition at Tuskoona Farm that an Indian woman came there some 40 years ago and dug for a hidden treasure, is merely carrying out this theory. Negroes are still living on the place who helped her dig, and I am told that the earth as thrown up may still be seen.

Evidences of aboriginal occupancy in the nature of pot-sherds, chipped flint and such, are still to be seen. There was doubtless a settlement grouped there in earlier days. Col. Hawkins' statement that the village extended three miles up stream, indicates that in later days they had branched out as farmers or settlers for the purpose of extending the grazing range for their cattle.



SE 1/4, T. XVIII N, R. XXVIII E, Alabama. Surveyed by John Broadnax, Volney Piel, and B. S. Lansdale, in fourth, quarter, 1832. Paid for 1833: Examined and App'd by John H. Weakley, April 16, 1834 (found on p. 133, Tallapoosa Book Vol. 1).

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

Villula¹ Ala. September 8th 1849

To Miss Georgia A Perry

The Villula Division Sons of Temperance No 177, through the undersigned committee, presents its most respectful compliments to Miss Georgia A Perry, and solicits her acceptance to present a banner, that will be prepared for the Division, by its Anniversary which is the 20th of next month.

You will confer quite a favor upon us by doing us the honor to accept, and of making an address to suit the occasion.

The Banner will be received by one of the undersigned Committee, who will reply. We shall await your answer with anxious impatience

Respectfully Yours &c.

	(Judson F Hand
	(Henry M Vann
Committee	(Charlton P Sutton
	(John D Quarles

Russell Co. Sept 13th 1849

Gentlemen

Permit me to return you thanks for the honor which I am sensible has been conferred by your polite solicitation to present a Banner and also make an address on the approaching anniversary of your Division. My acceptance is most cheerfully accorded, if it will be in the least subservient to your cause.

Respectfully

Georgia A Perry

Judson F Hand)	
Henry M. Vann)	
Charlton P. Sutton)	Committee
John D. Quarles.)	

¹ Villula, the village where this communication originated, was located about two miles and a half South of the town of Seale, on the road to Eufaula of the present day. Miss Perry was later an ancestor of members of the Pitts family now represented at Pittsview. The Vann and Quarles family are still represented in that section of the State. The Sons of Temperance, in 1849, was an influential organization.

WOOLFOLK—CAMP DUEL

Duel.—A friend in Columbus writes us, under date of the 23rd inst. "A duel took place to day, at Fort Mitchell at half past eleven o'clock, between Maj Camp, and Gen. Woolfolk, both of this place, which terminated in the death of the latter. The former received a wound, but I believe not a dangerous one. The mail closes directly, and I have not time to give the particulars.

Since writing the above, a gentleman of this city handed us the following extract of a letter on this subject received by a friend in Columbus.

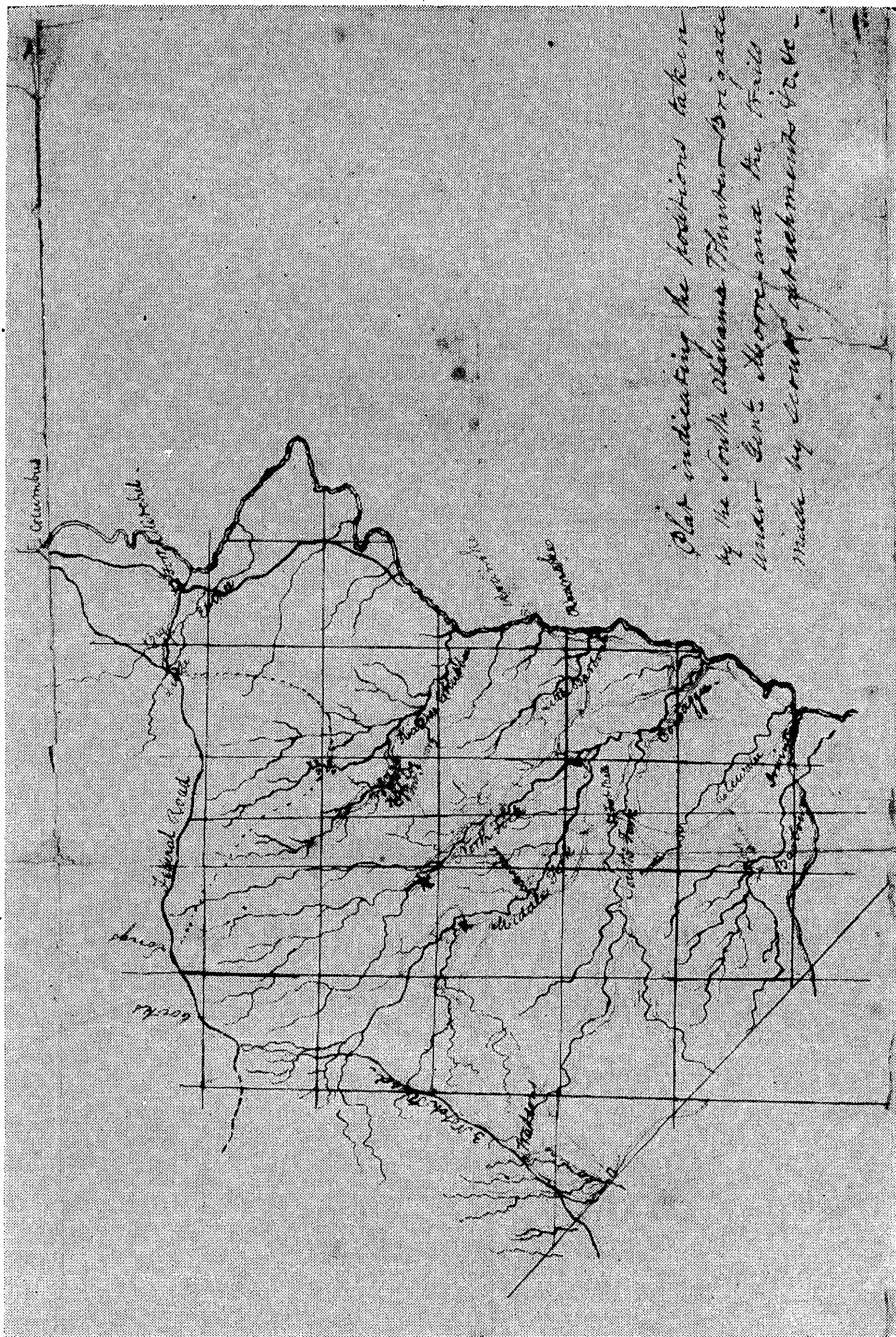
On yesterday (22d inst.) I witnessed the duel between Maj Camp and General Woolfolk. They had but one shot, each. Gen Woolfolk shot first, and his ball passed through the flesh of Maj C. an inch above the navel. The wound by many is thought slight, but his surgeon thinks it is dangerous. After Maj C. received the wound, he shot Gen. Woolfolk. His ball passed though W. above the heart. Woolfolk walked seven steps towards the crowd of spectators, and said "he has killed me." The blood gushed out of his mouth; he viewed it attentively. laid himself upon the ground and expired immediately, without having again spoken.—Augusta Chronicle, Jan 28.

Copied from: City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser, Charleston, South Carolina, Wednesday Morning, February 1, 1832.

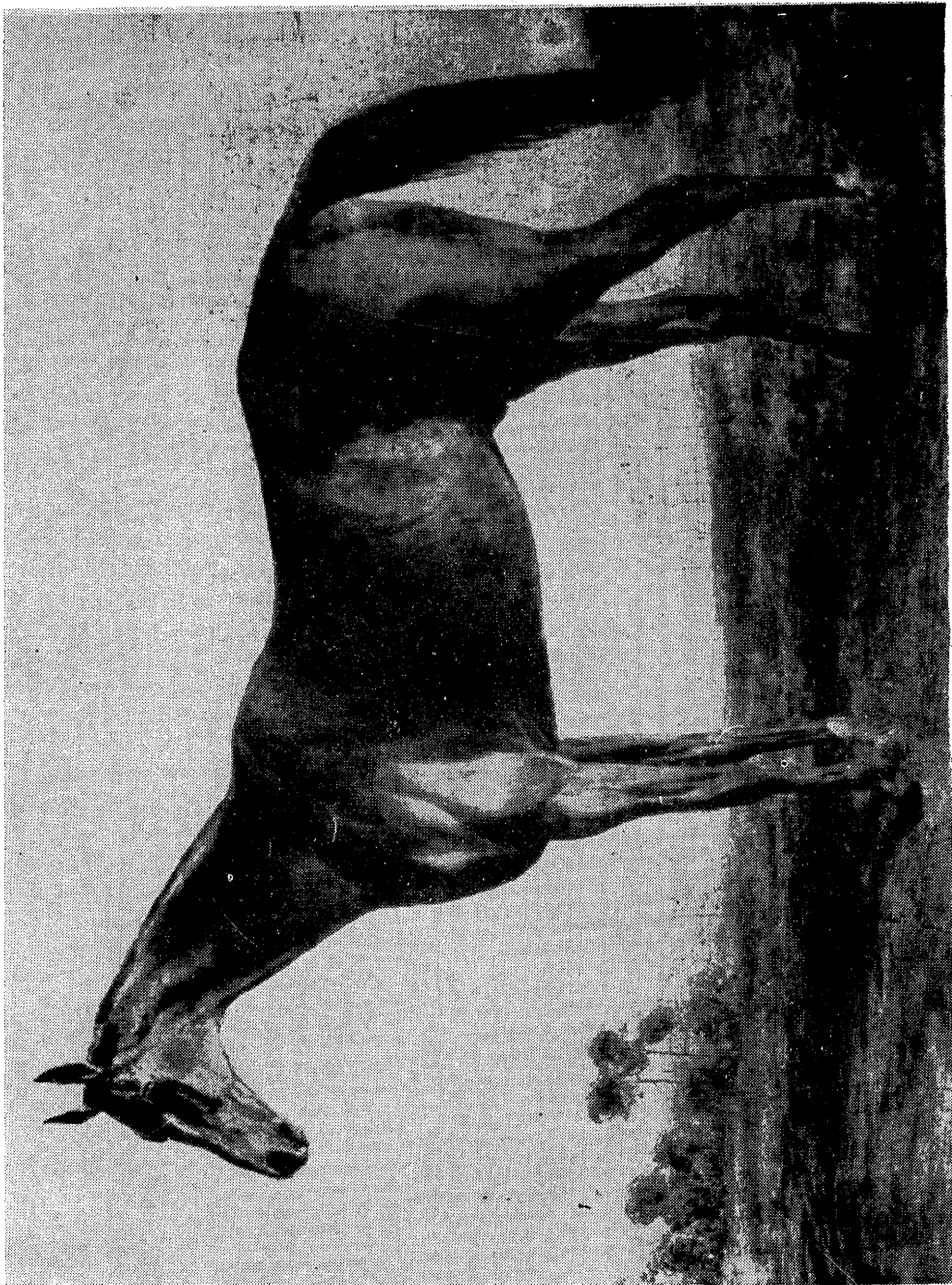


EARLY WINE BOTTLE

This black bottle, one of the type traded to the Indians around the period of 1800, was found at Fort Mitchell (at one of the corner stockade lines) shortly after 1920. One would have to stretch his imagination to claim that this bottle was sold by the Fort Mitchell Factory but if it wasn't then it doubtless came from Thomas Crowell's store which was adjacent. A full account of the Indians trade in the middle Gulf country may be found in SOUTHERN INDIAN TRADE, Peter A. Brannon, 1931.



Map of part of Russell County, 1836, by Engineer in South Alabama Vols. under Brig. Gen. Moore. Original in Dept. of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.



JOHN BASCOMB

(Portrait painted by Thomas Troye)

This horse foaled at the plantation of John Connelley, near Huntsville, was later the property of James Jackson, at Florence, and later trained and developed on the plantation of Col. John Crowell, old Indian Agent at Fort Mitchell. This horse and others of Col. Crowell's stable won many prizes which are yet in the hands of the family.

Fort Mitchell, February 22, 1834.

Sir: I address you, not however to complain of what has been done in our locations, but, sir, to ask a favor which I think I am entitled to. My father, the Little Prince, (now no more,) settled on what is now section twenty-three, township sixteen, range thirty. The United States reserve taking a part of said section, leaves a fraction of one hundred and forty or fifty acres, which is a field I have worked ever since my father's death. My mother and myself both have not dwelling on north half of section twenty-two. When locating, my mother was put on said half section and myself on south, which is no value at all. I wish to have given me the fraction twenty-three, unlocated and unreserved, and out of south twenty-two for quantity. The half section my mother is on is poor pine land; but of this I do not complain, nor do I think injury was intended to me. My negro houses and field are on this fraction; it contains the grave of my father, who was a great friend of the whites.

I hope, sir, this request will not be considered unreasonable; and, if not, I hope it will be granted. Hoping to receive justice,

I remain,

Your most humble and obedient,&c.,

SALLY PRINCE.

Hon. Lewis Cass,

Secretary of War, Washington City.

From Senate Document No. 284, 1st Session, 24th Congress, p. 107.

The records show Sally *never got what she asked for.*

West Point Cadet!

Johnnie B. McDonald, of Seale, was chosen by the Examining Board at Opelika last week as the young man to be recommended by Honorable Taul Bradford, M. C., to the West Point Cadetship from the 3rd Alabama Congressional District. He was accepted too by the medical Examiner who pronounced him well developed, and thus he has *Sana mens in sano corpore*. We understand that he stood a most remarkable examination before the Board, and that Mr. Slade of Columbus under whose charge and instructions he has been for several years says that he is one of the brightest and most promising young men of his acquaintance. The Board of Examiners were Messrs. Hardaway and Hogge of Lee (this probably should be Hodge), and Colonel Brannon of Russell County. Johnnie is the eldest son of our townsman, Colonel Joseph B. McDonald. He will not leave for West Point before May. We congratulate our young friend on the appointment he has received and hope he will be in days to come an ornament to his County and Country.

From the Russell Register, Seale, Thursday, January 20, 1876, Page 3, Column 2.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA CONCERNING 15th ALABAMA
INFANTRY, C.S.A.

List of Field and Staff

The historical record roll of the 15th now filed in the Military Records Division of the Department of Archives and History shows:

Record of Field and Staff of the Fifteenth Regiment Alabama Vol. Infantry from the State of Alabama in the service of the Confederate States of America in the war with the United States, from the 26th day of July 1861, (date of Organization) to the thirty first day of December 1864.

Col Wm C Oates was appointed Col P. A. C S A, Apr 28, 63 and assigned to command of 15th Ala & commanded the Regt as such until July 1st 64, at which time Col. Lowther was confirmed as Col. to date from Apr 28, 63. Afterwards Col Oates was in command of the 48th Ala from Aug 1st to Aug 16th when he lost his arm in battle of Fussell's Mill.

NAMES	RANK	when	ENLISTED	BORN	PERIOD	REMARKS
			where	State		
1. Jas Cantey	Col	July 2, 61	Ft Mitchell	So Ca	War	Promoted to Brig Genl & assigned to Mobile
2. Jno F Treutlen	Lt Col	"	"	"	"	Resigned Apr 28, 63
3. Jno W L Daniel	Maj	"	"	Ga	"	" Jan 25, 62
4. Lock Weems	Adj	"	"	"	"	Died of wounds Jul 14, 62
5. Francis A. Stanford	Serg.	"	"	"	"	Resigned Apr 10, 62
6. Wm G Drake	Ast. Serg.	"	"	Ala	"	Resigned Mar 28, 62
7. Thos J Woolfolk	A Q M	"	"	Ga	"	Promoted Maj QM Jan 1, 63
8. Jas Vernoy	A C S	"	"	New York	"	Promoted Maj & Qm Jan 1, 63
9. Alex A Lowther	Capt	"	"	Ga	"	Promoted
10. Issac B. Feagin	Capt	"	"	"	"	Retired
11. Wm C Oates	Capt	"	"	Ala	"	Transferred
12. De Berniere Waddell	1st Lt	Dec. 13, 62	Russell Co	No Ca	"	Promoted Capt
	Sgt		Columbus			
1. Van Marcus	Maj	Apr 16, 61	Ga	Ga.	12 Mos	
2. M D Denny	Q M S	July 3, 61	Ft. Mitchel	"	War	Died disease Dec 20, 64
3. Tho P Bass	"	"	"	"	Ala	Died Disease Oct. 10, 63
4. Wm A Creer	"	"	"	"	"	
5. Jephtha P Hill	"	"	"	"	"	
Cornelius V Morris		July 3, 61				Promoted Cap A. C. S. from Co. "G" Jan 1, 63

This Regiment was organized July 3, 1861 at Fort Mitchell, Russell Co., Ala. and commenced moving to Virginia on the 3rd day of August 1861. From Richmond Va. it moved to Manassas Junction on the 23rd August 1861 and reported to General Jos. E. Johnston. It was one of the Regiments composing the Brigade of Genl. Geo. B. Crittenden afterwards known as "Trimble's Brigade" Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Division afterwards commanded by Gen. R. S. Ewell. It was with Genl. T. J. Jackson in his famous campaign in the Valley of Virginia and participated in the battles of Front Royal, Winchester and Cross Keys of that campaign. It was engaged in the battle of Cold Harbour, Va. on the 27 June, 62 where it did most gallant and effective work. It was also at the battle of Malvern Hill Va. on the 2d July 62. The next engagement it was in was that of Cedar Run Va. on the 9th Aug. 62 and was highly complimented by Genl. Ewell for its conduct on that day. On the 22d Aug. 62 it was engaged with the enemy between the Rappahannock and Hazel Rivers when Gen. Trimble with his Brigade of three (3) Regts. drove thru (3) Brigades of the enemy in confusion across the Rappahannock. The Regt. then marched with Gen. T. J. Jackson from Jefferson to Bristow Station on the Orange & Alexandria R R a distance of sixty (60) miles in two days. After destroying the R R and several trains & rejoined the Brigade at Manassas Junction next morning on the 28th Aug. 62 it took its position in line of battle on the field at Groveton more commonly known as 2d Manassas on the evening of which day Gen. Jackson fought a severe engagement with Gen. Pope's advance Column in which the Regt took an active part, losing many gallant officers & men. It was not actively engaged on the 29th Aug. 62 but on the 30 Aug 62 when the general engagement was fought, the Regt. did splendid work. It was also present at the affair of Chantilly Farm Va. Sept. 1, 62. Crossing the Potomac on the 5th Sept. 62 near Leesburg Va. it marched by way of Fredrick Md. and was present at the capture of Harpers' Ferry Sept. 15, 62, and retracing its steps it reached Sharpsburg Md. in time to take an active part in the battle of Sharpsburg Sept. 17, 62. It was next engaged at Fredricksburg Dec. 3, 62. Having taken part in Gen. Longstreet's Suffolk Campaign where for twenty five (25) days it was daily skirmishing and under fire it marched with Gen. Lee into Penn. and was engaged at Gettysburg Pa. July 2 & 3, 63 losing heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Regt. next followed Gen. Longstreet to Chickamauga Ga. where it did most splendid fighting and after several engagements around Chattanooga it followed Gen. Longstreet through East Tenn. and thence to Va. It fought Grant's forces at the Wilderness May 6, 64 Spottsylvania C. H. May 8 & 12, Cold Harbour June 3, Fussells Mill Aug. 16, Forts Gilmer & Harrison Sept. 29 & 30, on the 7, 13 & 27 Oct. 64, between the Darbytown and Charles City roads in all of which battles it did its whole duty in every respect. The Regt. has been engaged in various skirmishes & minor engagements which are not thought necessary to enumerate here. The Regt. has always enjoyed a

high character for discipline and soldierly conduct. The Regt. is now in Law's Brigade Field's Division Longstreet's Corps Army No. Va. to which it was transferred Jany. 1863 from Trimble's Brigade Ewells Div. Jacksons Corps.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Record of names, dates, facts, and historical memoranda, is correctly given.

Station: Near Richmond Va.

Date: December 31st 1864

A. A. Lowther

Col. Com'dg.

Col. James Cantey who took the 15th into the service moved to Russell County immediately after the Mexican War. He had formerly served in the Palmetto Regiment, in South Carolina, and had a commendable career. Col. Cantey married Miss Benton, of another South Carolina family and they resided on the plantation immediately adjacent to Fort Mitchell. The military roster shows Col. Cantey's nearest postoffice address as Columbus, Ga. but he did not reside in that state.) Col. Cantey's wife's family were close relatives of the Crowells who had lived at Fort Mitchell since prior to 1820, when they moved from Georgia to establish a trading post on the Federal Road at the military post site. The Colonel's daughter, Mrs. James Alexander still owns the property at Fort Mitchell. As shown by the record Col. Cantey was appointed Brig. Gen. & subsequently, as a Major Gen., command the Army of the Gulf at Mobile.

Capt Weems was originally Adjut. of the 15th, appts by Sec. War and at the time of Capt. Lowthers promotion, was apptd Capt. by Genl Canty & not confirmed or recognized as such by War Department.—His name, therefore, is written from this Roll & appears on Field & Staff.

This Company was organized at Fort Mitchell Russell Co Ala July 26, 1861 with Ninety one (91) enlisted men and four officers one of whom has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the Regt one died and two resigned and one killed in action. This latter officer was the adjutant of the Regt and was unanimously chosen by the Company as the Captain after the promotion of Capt Lowther. His name does not appear on the roll of the Company. The Company holding its position on the right flank of the Regt necessarily became one of the skirmish Companies and was principally drilled with that object in view. It has been engaged in many

RECORD OF Company "A" (Cantey Rifles) Fifteenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry from Alabama from the 3d day of July 1861, to the 31st day of December 1864.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

NAMES	RANK	APPOINTMENT		COMMISSION EXPIRED		
		date of	authority of	when	where	cause
1. Alex A Lowther	Capt	July 26, 1861	Elected	Jan. 25, 1862	Manassas	Promotion
2. Lock Weems	"	Jan. 25, 1862	Appted by Genl Cauty	June 27, 1862	Cold Harbour Va.	Killed
3. Francis K. Shaaff	"	Aug. 16, 1862	Promotion			
1. Wm T Berry	1st Lieut	July 26, 1861	Elected	Jan 21, 1863	Richmond Va	Resigned
2. Hugh Fields	"	Feb 16, 1863	Promotion		Richmond Va.	Died of disease
1. Wm T Nuckolls	2d Lieut	July 26, 1861	Elected	Nov 4, 1861		
2. Thos J Nuckolls	"	Nov. 4, 1861	Promotion	Dec 30, 1862	Columbus Ga.	Resigned
3. Washn P Bass	"	Sept 1, 1863	"			
1. Thos J Nuckolls, Rot	"	July 26, 1861	"	Nov 4, 1861	Centrville, Va.	Promotion
2. Francis K Shaaff	"	Aug 14, 1862	See War	Aug 16, 1862	Gerdensville Va.	Promotion
3. Hugh Fields	"	"	"	Feb 16, 1863	Fredricksburg, Va	Capt. Promotion
4. Wash P Bass	"	Feb. 11, 1863	Elected	Sept 1, 1863	Fredricksburg, Va.	1st Lt. Promotion
						2nd Lt.

skirmishes independent of general engagements where the entire Regt was engaged and particularly during the campaign of 1864, in conjunction with one other Company (G) did all the skirmishing for the Regt being out every other day and frequently twice a day. It is and has been one of the best companies for aptness at drill courage good soldiership character and easily managed in the service and deserves all the encomiums that could be heaped upon it. Like other bodies of men it had its bad members but as a body there has been no better body of men extant.

The Company went in as a part of the organization of the 15th Ala. Regt Infantry which was formed at the same time and place.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Record of names, dates, facts, and historical memoranda, is correctly given.

Station: Camp near Richmond Va.

Date: December 21st 1864

F Key Shaaff

Captain Com'dg.

I N D E X

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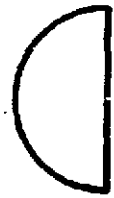
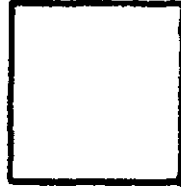
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1

T.C.W.

2

JOHN CANTY

3

ELIZABETH
CROWELL

4

JOHN
CROWELL

5

THOMAS
CROWELL

6

SAMUEL C
BENTON

16

MARY HUNTER
WIFE OF
COL
S.C. BENTON

17

JHB

18

COL
SC BENTON

19

GENL
JAMES
CANTY

20

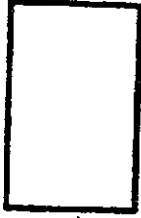
MARTHA E
BELLAMY

21

CAPT R H
BELLAMY

22





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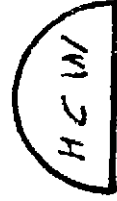
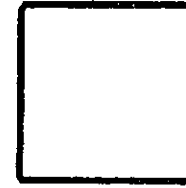
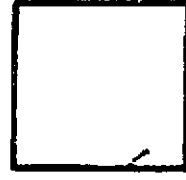


CAPT
HENRY
CROWELL

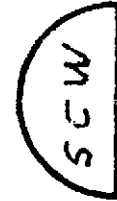
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SARAH
CROWELL

8



9



10



11

CANTY
CROWELL

CC

23

EAST

NORTH

LEWIS
PITTS
WHITAKER

15

JAMES E L
WHITAKER

14

MARY EMMA
WHITAKER

13

CROWELL CEMETERY

Fort Mitchell

From an original sketch by Nella J. Chambers
Drawn by Glenn A. Jones

